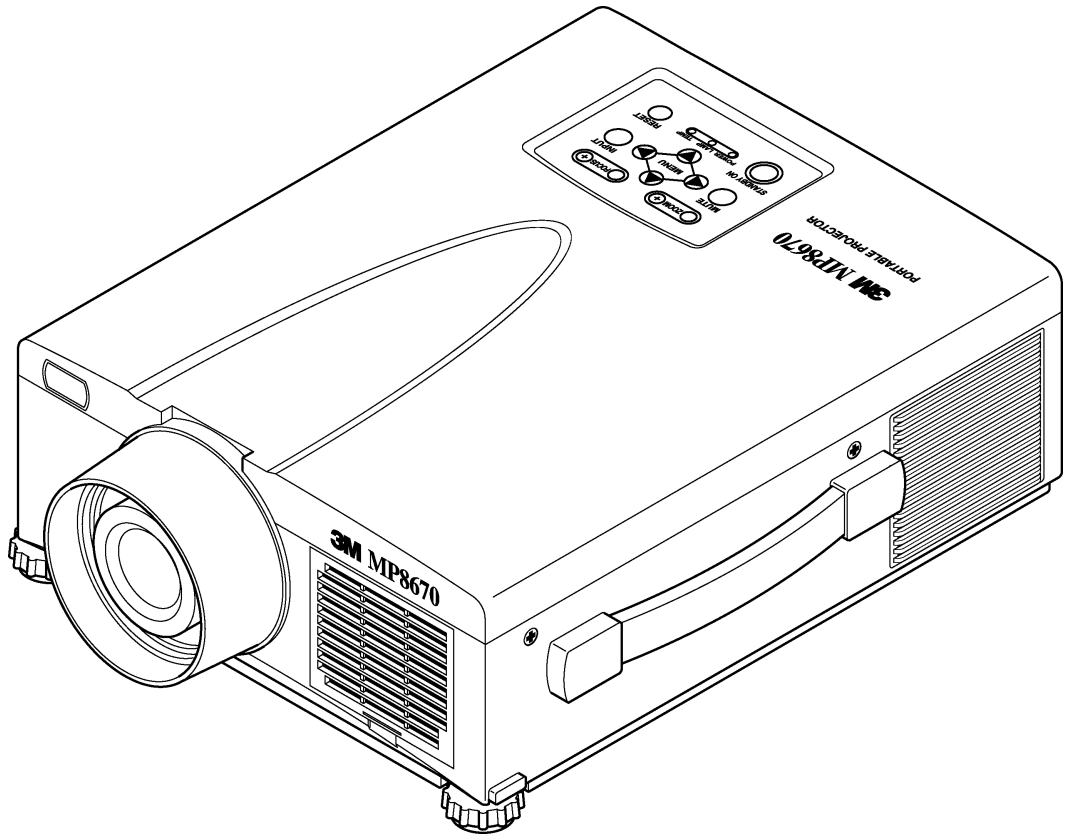
3M

Service Manual

MP8670/8745/8755/8770 Multimedia Projector



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1. Adjustments

1-1. Overview

Make advanced adjustments to the MP8670/8745 in a clean environment with minimal dust and positive pressure. Some adjustment procedures require a dark room with a luminance of less than five (Lux). This section provides the advanced adjustment procedures needed to maintain a high quality projection image. There is a specific order that adjustments are to be made and specific tools needed to complete each adjustment.

1-2. Section Contents

- Machine Identification
- Technician Tools
- Cleaning LCD Panels
- Convergence
- White Balance
- Sample/Hold Timing
- MP8670/8745 Verification Test Sheet.

✓ Important

Only complete advanced adjustments to a projector when the machine settings fall outside of the allowable tolerances for that adjustment or when instructed to do so by another procedure.

1-3. Machine Identification

To avoid incorrect adjustments, verify the model and version of the projector prior to making any adjustments.

Different versions have unique adjustment requirements. The serial number for MP8670/8745 is located on the back of the projector.

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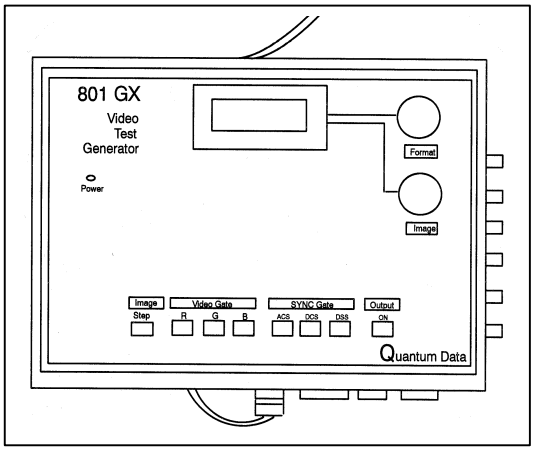
1-4. Technician Tools

1-4-1. Test Generator

3M recommends the Quantum Data™ 801GX Video Test Generator (shown) or Extron™ VTG200 Video Test Generator be used for all advanced adjustment procedures. Use for white balance adjustments.



1-4-2. Chroma Meter

3M recommends the Minolta™ CL100 Chroma Meter or equivalent. Use for white balance adjustments.

1-4-3. Phillips Screw Drivers (#1 Magnetic Long Shaft)

Use for component disassembly and reassembly.

1-4-4. Standard Screw Driver (3/16" or 1/4" Blade)

Use for lamp removal and replacement.

1-4-5. Flashlight

Use in dark room during convergence and white balance adjustments.

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1-5. Cleaning LCD Panels.

Dust particles can accumulate on the glass covering the LCD panels causing spots on the projection image. Periodic cleaning is necessary to maintain a high quality projection image.

1-5-1. Test for Dust on the LCD Panels

1. Turn the main power switch to the on position.

   Note: Input needed to access **Menu**

2. On the remote control:
   - Press the **Menu** button.
   - Select the **Image** menu.
   - Select **Blank** from the **Image** menu and change the color to white.
   - Press the **Menu** button to remove the menu window.
   - Press **Blank** on the remote control
3. Look for dust particles on the projection image.
4. Remove any dust from the outside of the projection lens with a lint-free cloth. If dust remains on the projection image, the LCD's and the air filter need to be cleaned.
5. The cleaning procedure that follows requires removal of the LCD module assembly. A convergence check must be completed after cleaning is complete.

1-5-2. Cleaning Dust from LCD's

If dust particles can be seen on your projection image:

1. Turn off the main power switch of the projector and unplug the power cord.
2. Use a dust blower or compressed air to blow air on all three LCD panels. Do not exceed 40 PSI.
3. If dust is still visible wipe the LCD panels with a chamois swab or a lint-free cloth from the 3M LCD cleaning kit.

✓ Important

Use extreme care when cleaning any optics device. Special gelatin coatings can be scratched very easily.

4. Use a lighted magnifier to check for streaks.

If dust still remains complete steps 1-4 again.

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1-6. Convergence

The purpose of this procedure is to properly check the Red, Green, and Blue liquid display (LCD) panels so that the three colors are aligned at the same location and at the center of the screen.

This allows for projection of the color White.

If it is determined that convergence is a problem, the entire LCD assembly must be replaced.

1-6-1. Necessary Tools

- Quantum Data™ 801GX Video Test Generator or equivalent
- MP8670/8745 Remote Control.

1-6-2. Set Up Test Generator

1. Plug in the video test generator to the **RGB** terminal jack located on the backside of the MP8670/8745.
2. Input the **SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA** (**60**) cross-hatch timing signal.
3. The voltage settings for each input color need to be programmed into the video test generator. Refer to the video test generator user's guide for further assistance.
4. Turn on the MP8670/8745, and allow it to run for 10 minutes. This warms up the LCD panels.
5. Position the projector so that the projection image is approximately 70 inches diagonally with the **W-Zoom** button on the remote control set to **Max**.
6. Press the **Menu** button on the remote control, and then use the **Reset** button to return the **Setup** menu controls to the default settings.
7. Press the **Menu** button on the remote control once again, and from the **Setup** menu, adjust the **H-Phase** so that “jitter” (flicker) is not evident in any of the horizontal or vertical lines of the crosshatch pattern. Adjust for the lowest possible value where “jitter” is not seen (usually 6 or lower).
8. Adjust the **Focus** so that the projection images vertical and horizontal lines of the crosshatch pattern are crisp and clear.

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1-6-3. Convergence Check

Follow these steps to check the Red and Blue LCD panels with the Green panel.

1. Input the SVGA VESA (60) cross-hatch timing signal or equivalent. (MP8670).

   OR

   Input the XGA VESA (60) cross-hatch timing signal or equivalent. (MP8745).

2. Select red and green and check convergence.
3. Select blue and green and check convergence.
4. Select all three colors and check convergence.
5. If convergence is outside acceptable tolerance, the entire assembly must be replaced. No convergence adjustment is possible.

   Acceptable Tolerance is:

   - 1 pixel off at center of screen,
   - 1.25 pixels off at outside edge of screen.

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1-7. White Balance

The purpose of this procedure is to adjust the brightness quality of the color white in the projection image.

1-7-1. Necessary Tools

- Minolta™ CL-100 Chroma meter or equivalent
- Phillips Screwdriver
- Quantum Data™ 801GX Video Test Generator or equivalent
- MP8670/8745 Remote Control
- Dark Room (Less than five Lux ambient light)
- Flashlight.

1-7-2. Preparation for White Balance

Follow these steps to prepare the projector for white balance adjustment.

1. Check the convergence prior to adjusting the white balance. Refer to the previous section for procedure.
2. Turn on the projector and allow it to run for 10 minutes. This warms up the LCD panels.
3. Position the projector so that the projection image is approximately 70 inches diagonally with the **W-Zoom** button on the remote control set to **Max**.
4. Press the **Menu** button on the remote control, and then use the **Reset** button to return the **Setup** menu controls to the default settings.
5. Turn off the projector, then plug in the video test generator to the RGB terminal jack.
6. Program the voltage settings for each input color into the video test generator. Refer to the video test generator user's guide for further assistance.

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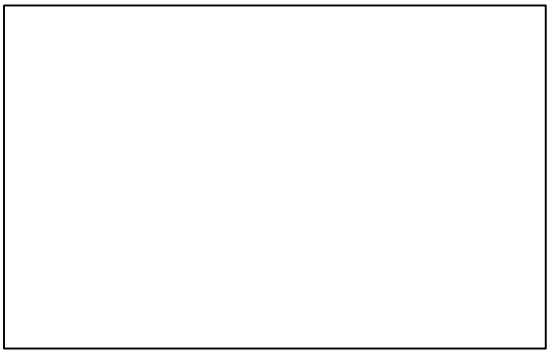
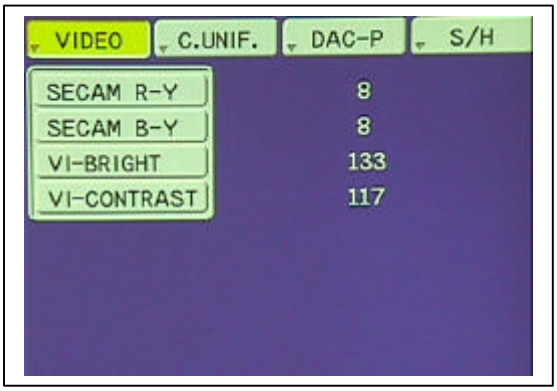
1-7-3. Access Test Menu

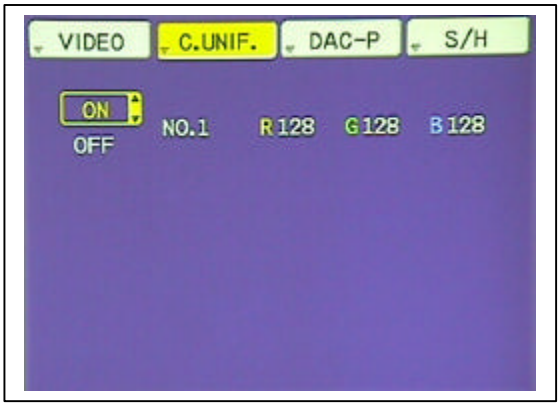
1. Press the Menu button.
2. Press and hold **Reset** (approximately 5 seconds) to display the Test Menu.



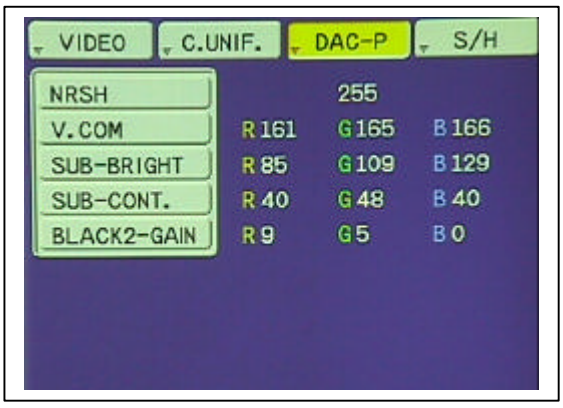
3. The Menu at the right will appear.
4. Under **Video**, the following choices appear.
   - SECAM R-Y #
   - SECAM B-Y #
   - VI-BRIGHT #
   - VI-CONTRAST #



5. Under **C.UNIF.**, the following will appear.
   - This function can be turned ON or OFF
   - No. are adjustment points from 1 to 33
   - In each point you can adjust W, R, G, & B
   - Once selected, the list appears at the bottom of the screen.



6. Under **DAC-P** the following will appear.



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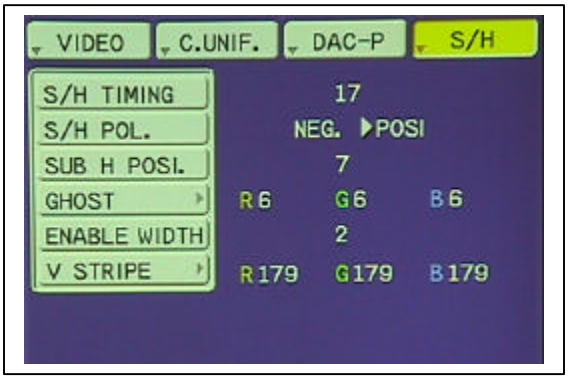
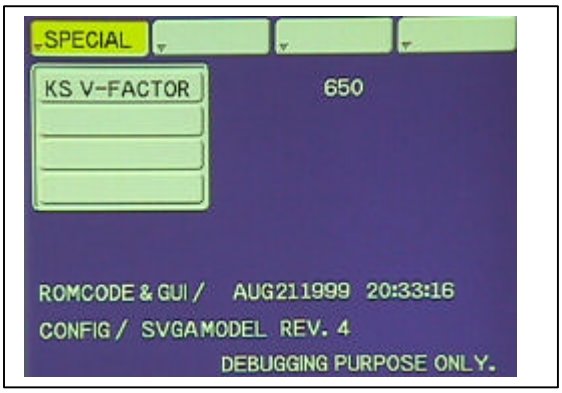
7. Under S/H, the following will appear.



8. Under SPECIAL, the following will appear.



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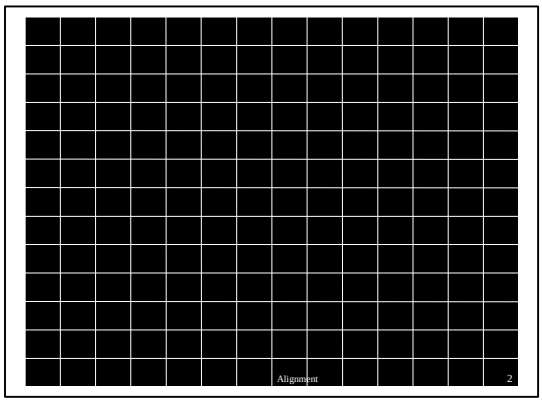
1-7-4. S/H Timing Adjustment

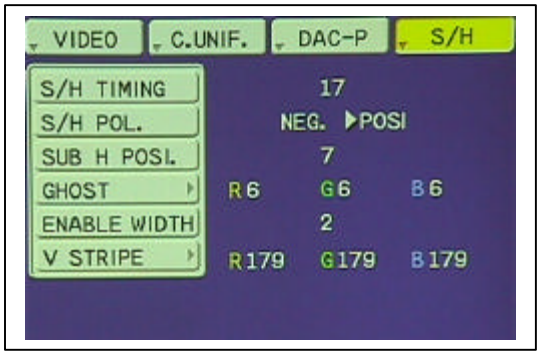
Adjustment Preparations



1. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745), VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.7V p-p cross hatch signal.
2. Use **H-PHASE** in the Adjustment Menu to adjust the cross hatch pattern so it is most clearly visible.
3. Reset **S/H**.

- Position the cursor on S/H in the adjustment Menu and Press the **RESET** key.

Adjustment Procedure



1. Use **S/H – S/H Timing** in the Adjustment Menu until the Vertical Stripes in the cross hatch pattern are the most clearly visible.
2. Check to see that the vertical jitter is within the range of $-16 < A < +16$ at the value obtained from step 1.
3. If there is jitter, change **S/H – S/H POL**, in the adjustment Menu, from **POSI** to **NEGA** or **NEGA** to **POSI**.
4. Return S/H – S/H TIMING to the value obtained in step 1.

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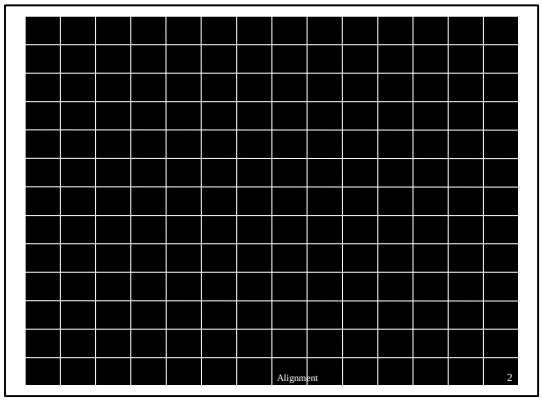
1-7-5. SUB POSITION Adjustment

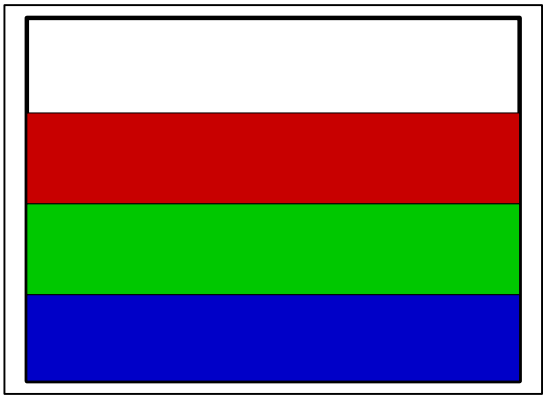
Adjustment Preparation:

1. Make this adjustment after completing S/H Timing Adjustment.
2. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745), VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.7V p-p cross hatch signal.
3. Press the AUTO button on the Remote Controller.

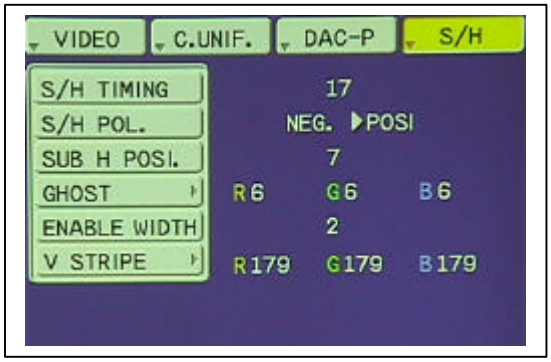


Adjustment Procedure

1. Use the SVGA (MP8670 or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.70V p-p frame signal.



2. Use **S/H - SUB H POSI.** Adjust so that the left and right frames are displayed.



√ Note

The frame is displayed in three steps at this stage. Adjust only the center step. Colors may appear in vertical stripes in some cased.

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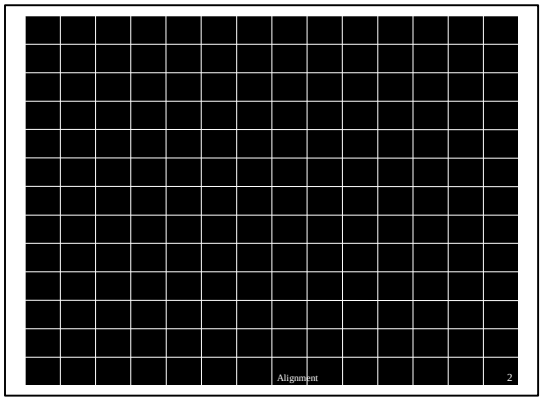
1-7-6. Ghost Adjustment

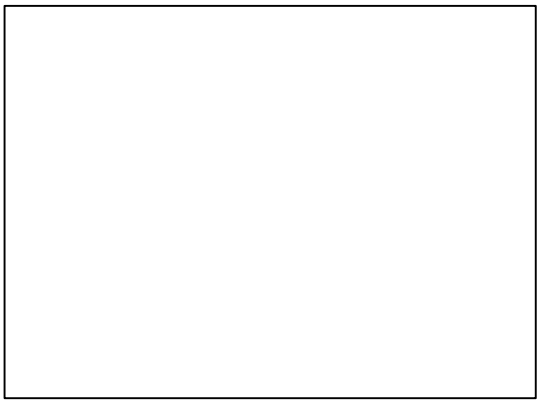
Adjustment Preparation:

1. Make this adjustment after completing SUB H POSI.
2. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745), VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.7V p-p cross hatch signal.
3. Use **H-PHASE** in the Adjustment Menu to adjust the cross hatch pattern so it is most clearly visible.

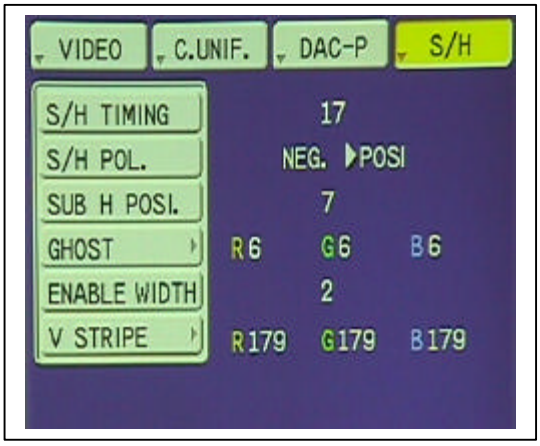


Adjustment Procedure:

4. Display Ghost Test Pattern.



5. Use **S/H – GHOST (R)** to adjust so that the Red Ghost is at a minimum.



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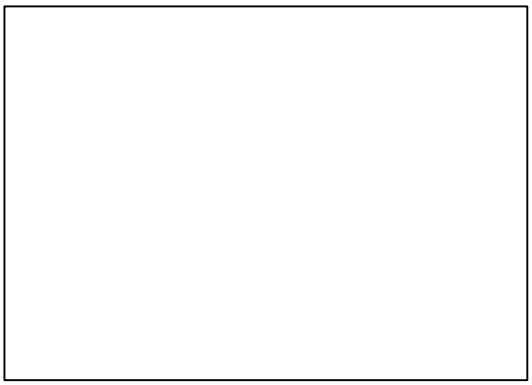
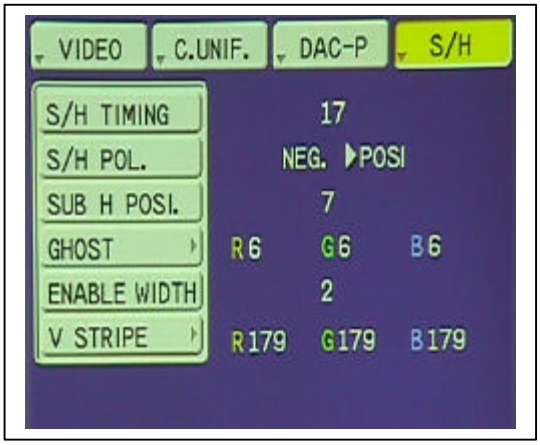
6. Display Ghost Test Pattern.



7. Use **S/H – GHOST (G)** to adjust so that the Green Ghost is at a minimum.



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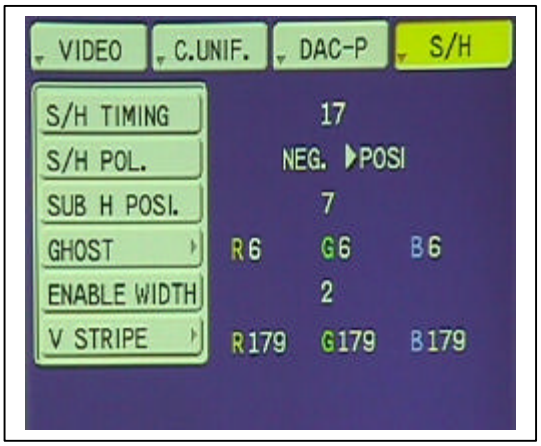
8. Display Ghost Test Pattern.

9. Use **S/H – GHOST (B)** to adjust so that the Blue Ghost is at a minimum.



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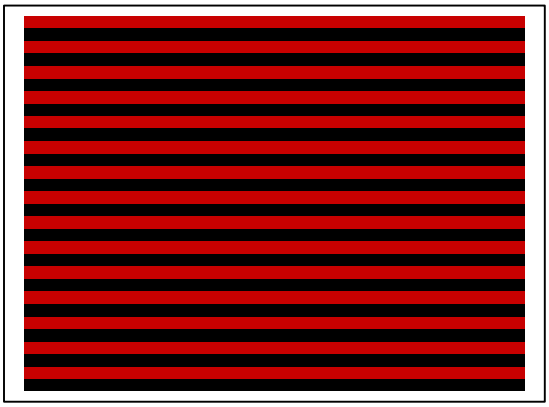
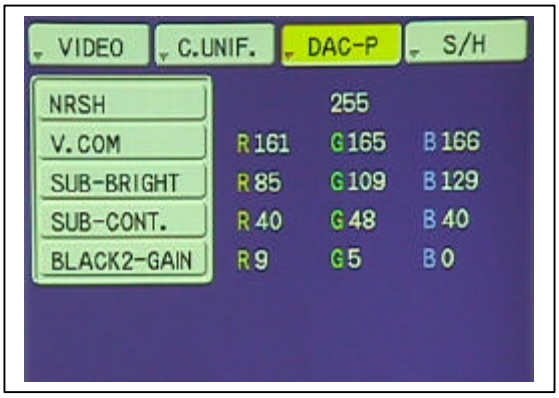
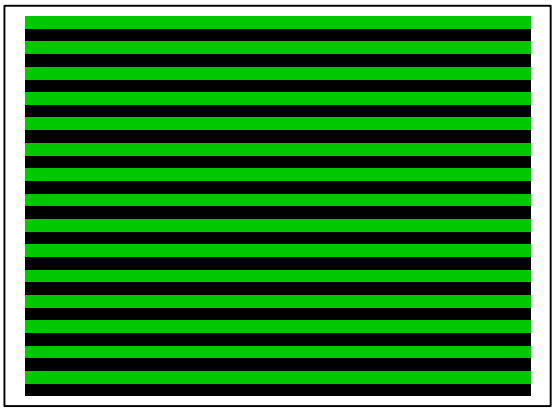
1-7-7. Flicker Adjustment



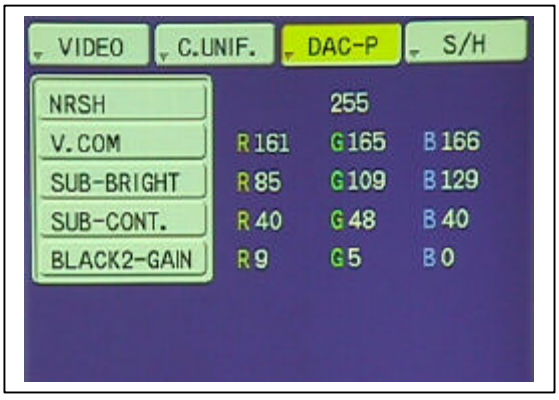
1. Make this adjustment after completing GHOST adjustment.
2. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing sugnal to input a 0.35V p-p , R primary color Signal for every other line.



3. Use **DAC-P – V.COM-R** from the adjustment Menu to adjust Flicker to a minimum.



4. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing sugnal to input a 0.35V p-p , G primary color Signal for every other line.



5. Use **DAC-P – V.COM-G** from the adjustment Menu to adjust Flicker to a minimum.
6. Use a SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA

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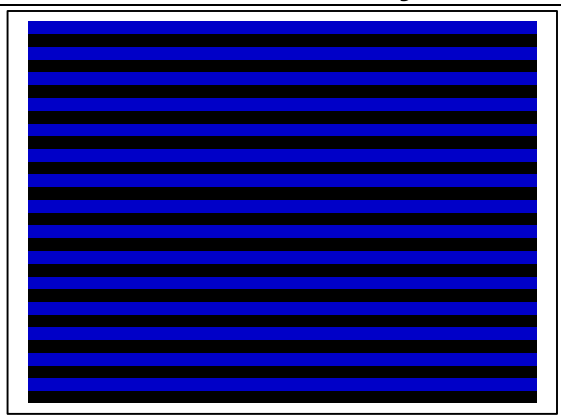
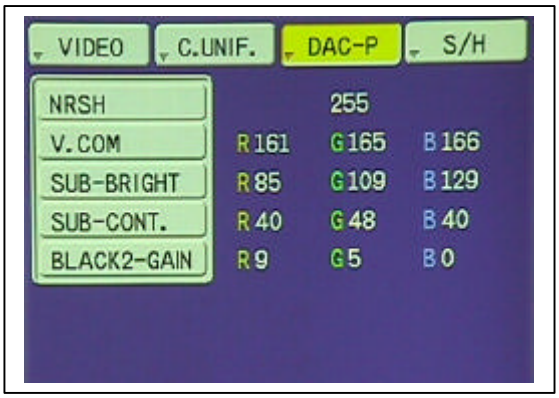
(60) timing signal to input a 0.35V p-p , B primary color Signal for every other line.



7. Use **DAC-P – V.COM-B** from the adjustment Menu to adjust Flicker to a minimum.



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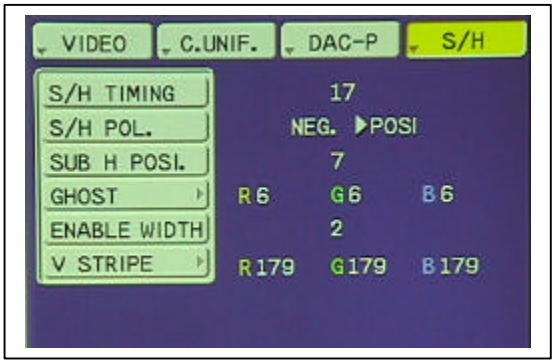
1-7-8. NRSH Adjustment (Vertical Streak Adjustment)

1. Make this adjustment after completing Flicker Adjustment.
2. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.7 V p-p, 16-step Gray Scale.

3. Use **DAC-P – NRSH** in the adjustment menu to adjust until vertical streaks are a minimum of every 6 or 12 dots.

4. If streaks are still displayed, use **S/H – S/H TIMING** in the adjustment menu until vertical streaks are at a minimum.



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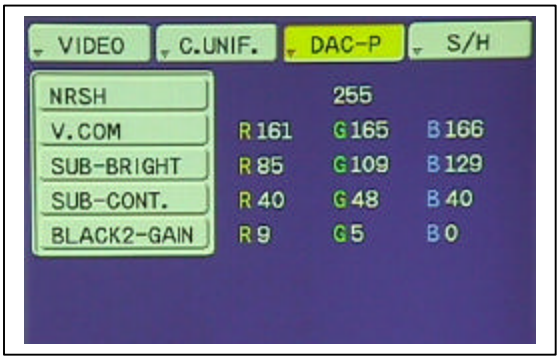
1-7-9. White Balance Adjustment

Make this adjustment after completing NRSH adjustment.

1. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.7 V p-p, 16-step monochrome green signal.
2. Use **DAC-P – SUB BRIGHT** and **DAC_P – SUB CONTRAST-G** from the adjustment menu for optimum shading characteristics.



√ Note

Lock DAC-P – SUB BRIGHT – G at 30.
Lock DAC-P – BLACK2-GAIN – G at 50.

Use **DAC-P – SUB-BRIGHT – G** to adjust the last two of the 16-steps on the bright side so they can no longer be distinguished then come back slightly.

After adjusting, if contrast is insufficient, use **DAC-P SUB CONTRAST – G** to slightly increase contrast. Repeat step 3.

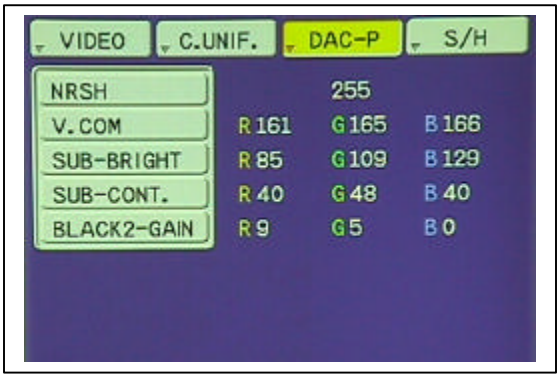
To lower only the black level, adjust **BLACK2-GAIN – G.**

3. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.21V p-p White signal.
4. Use **DAC-P – SUB BRIGHT – R** and **DAC-P – SUB BRIGHT** – B in the adjustment menu to adjust color coordinates in the center of the screen to the following:

X = 0.280 ± 0.005

Y = 0.340 ± 0.01

(Low brightness white level)



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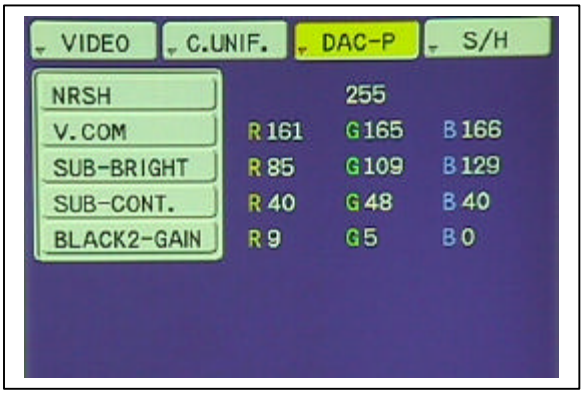
5. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.52V p-p White signal.
6. Use **DAC-P – SUB BRIGHT – R** and **DAC-P – SUB CONTRAST – B** in the adjustment menu to adjust color coordinates in the center of the screen to the following:

   X = 0.280 ± 0.005

   Y = 0.345 ± 0.01

   (Medium brightness white level)
7. Repeat steps 4through 7, as necessary, to check, and readjust low and medium level brightness white balance.

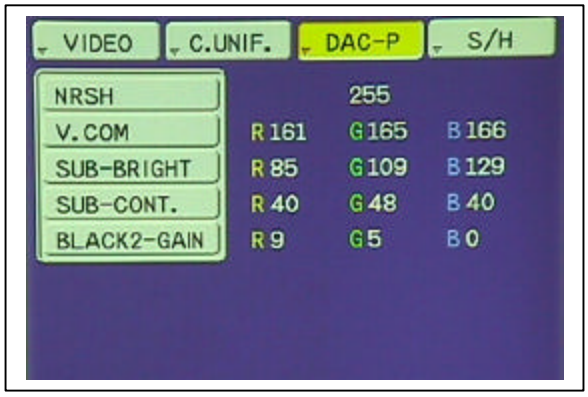


8. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.70V p-p White signal.
9. Use **DAC-P – BLACK2 GAIN – R** and **DAC-P – BLACK2 GAIN – B** in the adjustment menu to adjust color coordinates in the center of the screen to the following:

   X = 0.270 ± 0.03

   Y = 0.320 ± 0.03

   (Black white balance)



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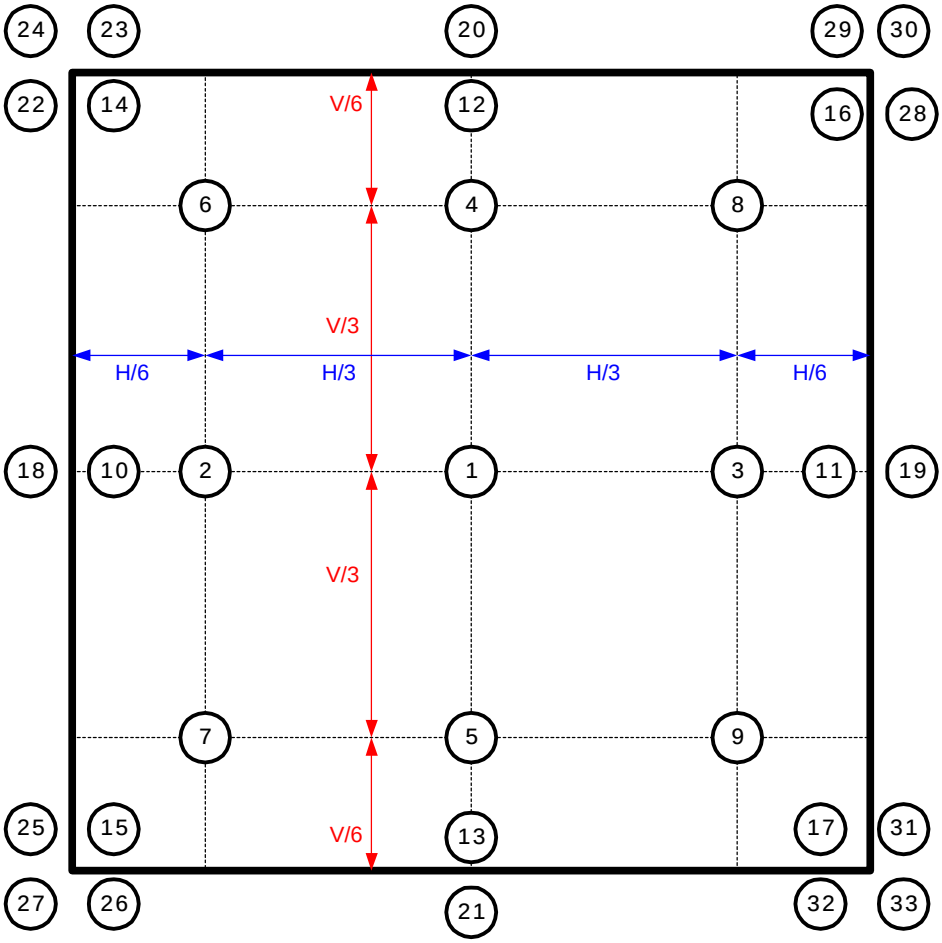
1-7-10. Color Uniformity Adjustment

Adjustment Preparations:

1. Make this adjustment after completing the White Balance Adjustment.
2. This adjustment is to assure color uniformity over the entire screen. Adjust all 33 points in sequence, starting with the smallest signal.
3. Do not adjust point #1 because the brightness of the entire screen will be changed.
4. Only adjustment points #2 and #3 can be adjusted for the color green (G).



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Adjustment Procedure:

1. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.35V p-p G primary color signal (50% Green).
2. Measure the illumination at points No. 2 and No. 3.

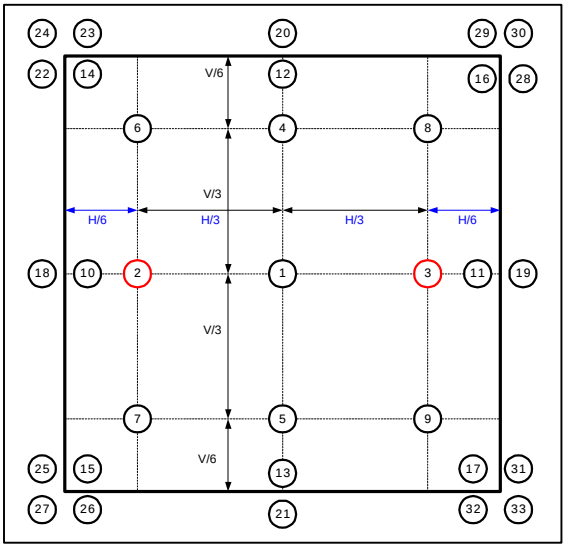
   The Values should be:

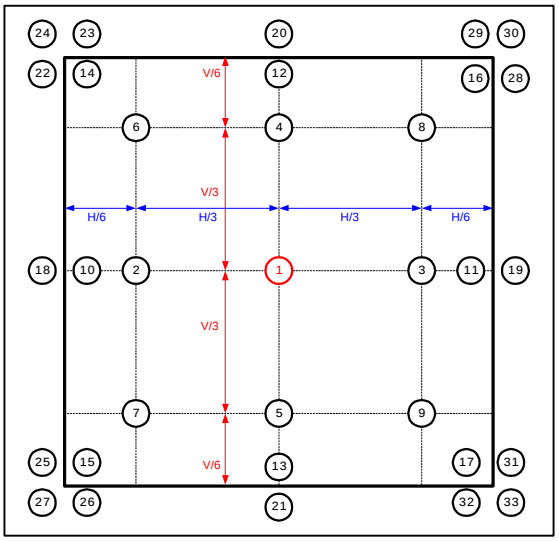
   No. 2 = Y2 (lux)

   No. 3 = Y3 (lux)
3. Determine which point (No. 2 or No. 3 has the higher illumination.
4. Adjust the higher to match the lower. For example, if Y2 > Y3, Adjust No. 2 G to ± 10 of the value of Y 3.

   Y2 = y3 ± 10

   This completes the Green color adjustment.
5. Use an SVGA (MP8670) or XGA (MP8745) VESA (60) timing signal to input a 0.35V p-p white signal.
6. With a Chroma meter (CL-100) measure point 1. Make note of the value, this is your benchmark for the rest of the adjustments.
   - x = x1
   - y = y1





√ Notes

x value is adjusted with “R”
y value is adjusted with “B”
Adjust “B” first then “R” for each Value

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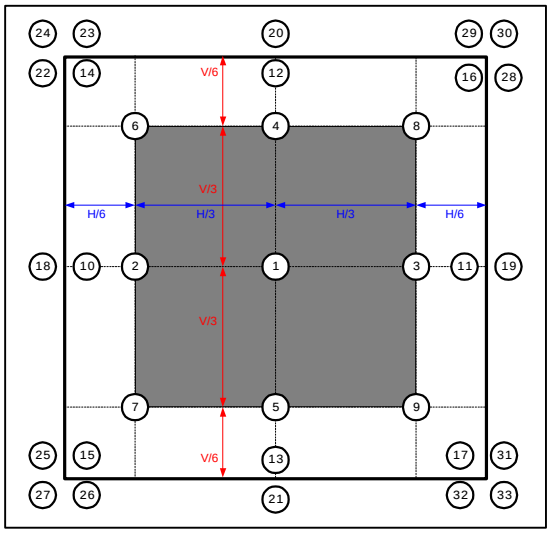
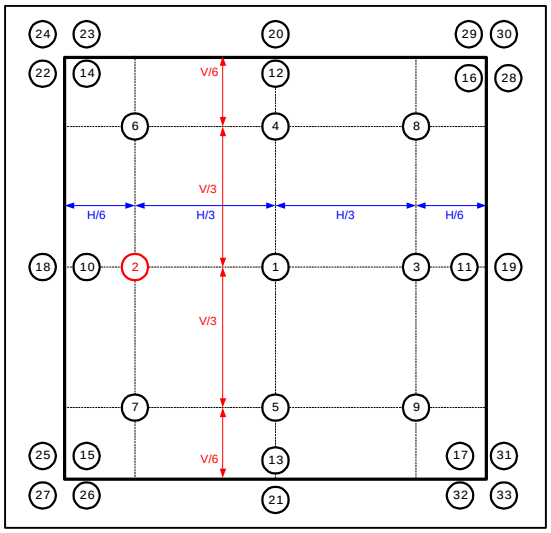
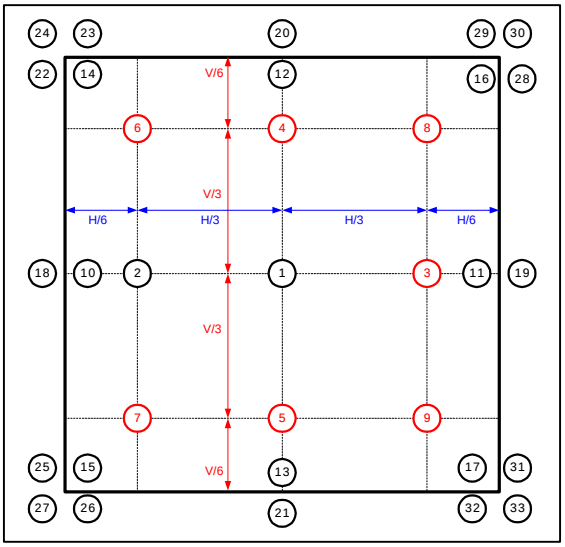
7. The next adjustments will be to balance the color uniformity shown in gray at right.



8. Next, measure the color coordinates of point 2. Adjust “R” and “B” of Point 2 until the color coordinates are:
   - x2 = x1 ± 0.01
   - x2 = y1 ± 0.01



9. Measure and adjust the color coordinates of Points 3 through 9 in the same way.
   - x3 - x9 = x1 ± 0.01
   - y3 - y9 = y1 ± 0.01



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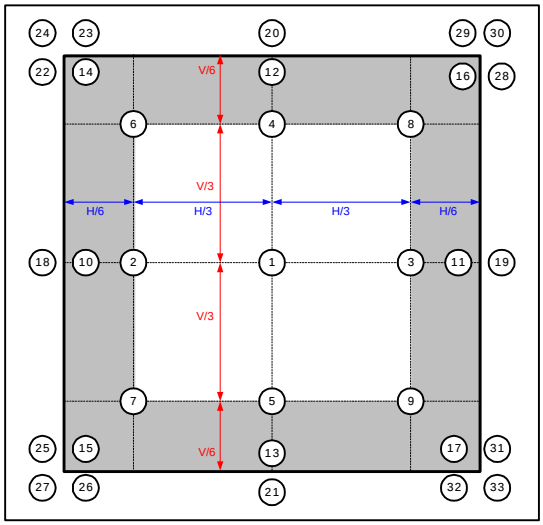
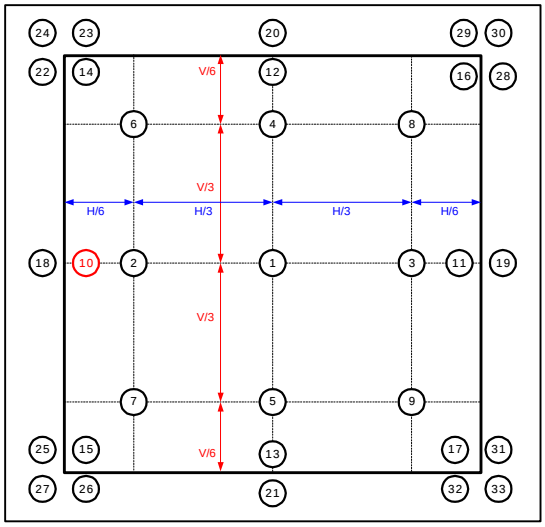
10. The next adjustments will be to balance the color uniformity shown in gray at right.



11. Next, measure the color coordinates of point 10. Adjust “R” and “B” of Point 10 until the color coordinates are:

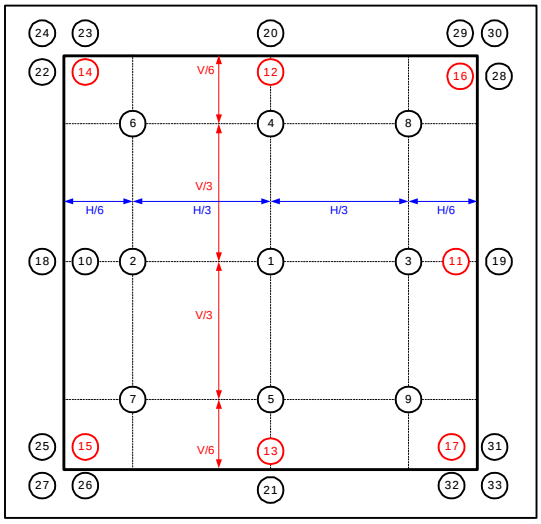
    - x10 = x1 ± 0.01
    - x10 = y1 ± 0.02



12. Measure and adjust the color coordinates of Points 11 through 17 in the same way.

    - x11 – x17 = x1 ± 0.01
    - y11 – y17 = y1 ± 0.02

13. This completes the normal color uniformity adjustment.



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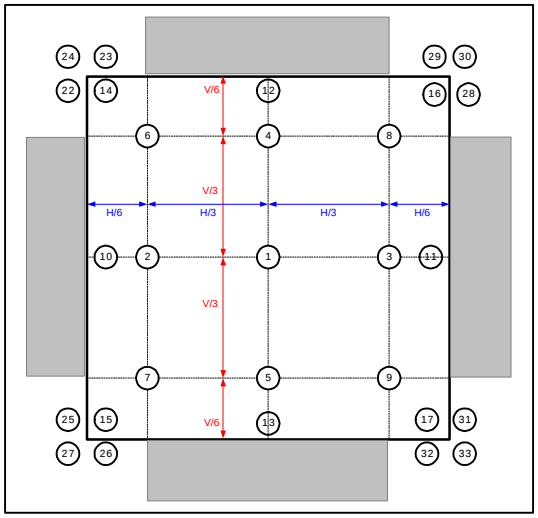
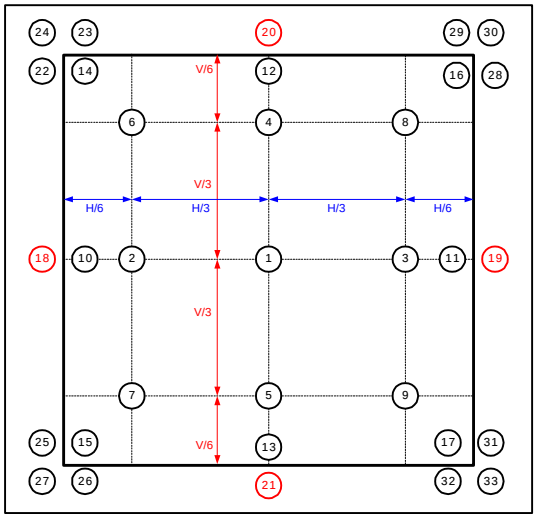
14. The next adjustments will be to balance the color uniformity shown in gray at right. The following are visual color uniformity checks and adjustments for color uniformity of the periphery.



15. Adjust points 18 through 21 to achieve color uniformity.



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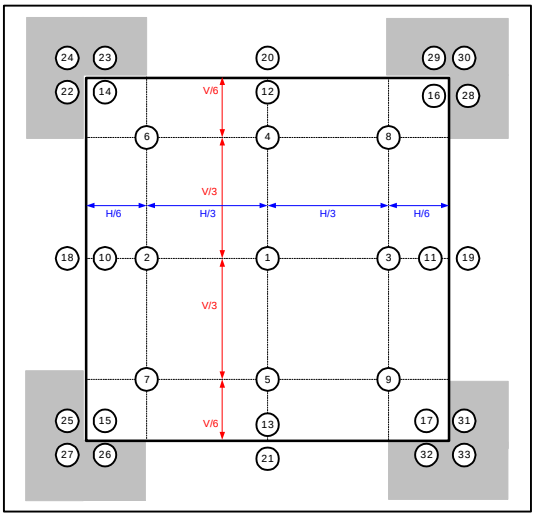
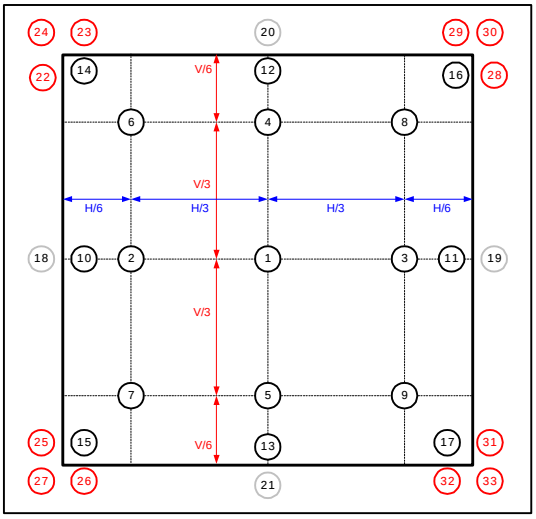
16. The next adjustments will be to balance the color uniformity shown in gray at right. The following are visual color uniformity checks and adjustments for color uniformity of the corners.



17. Adjust points 22 through 33 to visually achieve color uniformity in the corners.



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2. Disassembly/Reassembly

2-1. Overview

Disassembly and reassembly of the MP8670/8745 is done using the reference diagrams and the step by step procedures that follow. Many component disassembly steps build upon previous disassembly steps. Refer to previous disassembly steps as needed.

For general operation instructions including air filter or lamp replacement, refer to the Operator's Guide.

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

2-2. Required Tools

An entire disassembly and reassembly can be completed with the following tools:

- Phillips Screwdriver (#1 Magnetic Long Shaft)
- Standard Screwdriver (3/16" or 1/4" or blade)

2-3. Steps for Removing Projector Components

Removal topics include:

- Top Cover
- Main PWB Board
- Service Board
- Driver PWB Board
- RGB Input Board
- Lens LCD Assembly
- Dichroic Optics Unit
- Ballast
- PWB Signal Board
- DC Power Fan
- Exhaust Fan

If performing a complete disassembly, record lamp time.

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2-3-1. Remove Top Cover

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

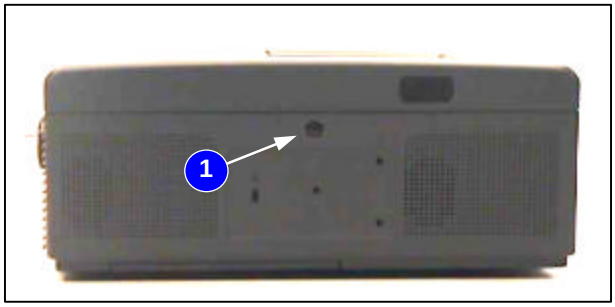
To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove the top cover to access the internal projector components.

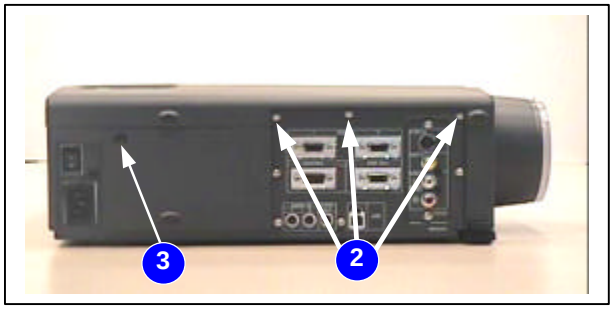
1. Remove one (1) screw on back of projector.

√ Note

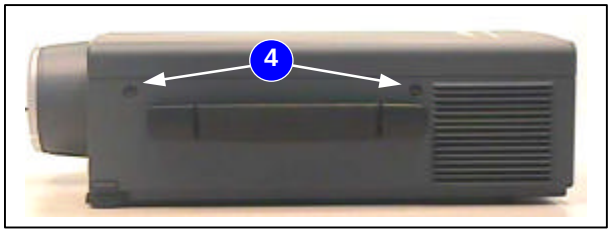
If equipped, remove three (3) screws securing document camera mounting bracket.



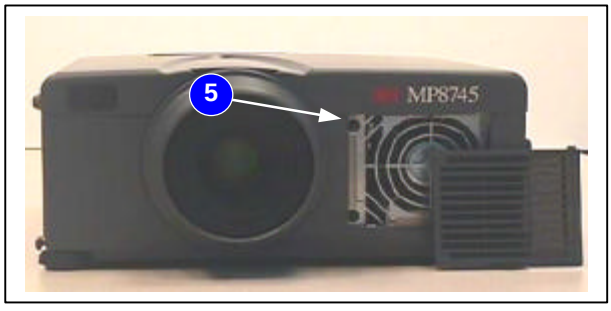
2. Remove three (3) screws (silver colored) from top of RGB/Video input panel on side of projector.
3. Remove one (1) black screw on side of projector.



4. Remove two (2) screws above the carry handle on side of projector.



5. Open air filter door and remove one (1) screw in upper left corner of fan bracket.



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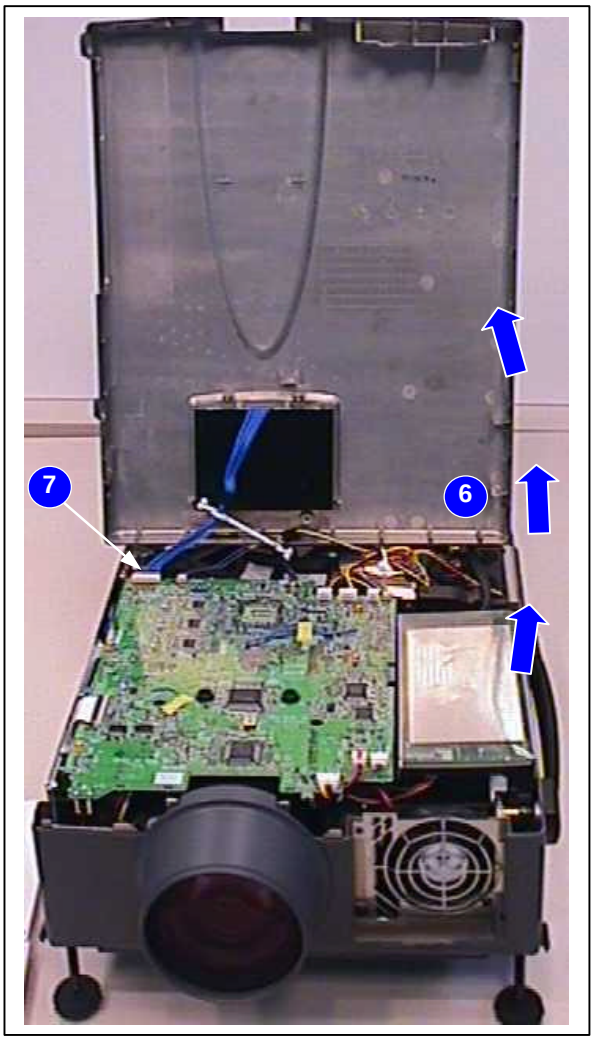
6. Carefully lift front of top cover to the open position.
7. Remove ribbon cable at circuit board and release wire from plastic wire manager.
8. Reassemble in reverse order.



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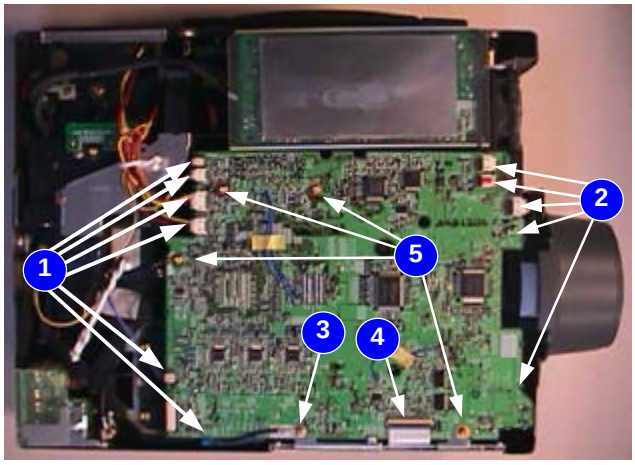
2-3-2. Remove Main PWB Board

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.



9. Remove six (6) cable wire connectors.

10. Remove five (5) cable wire connectors.

√ Note

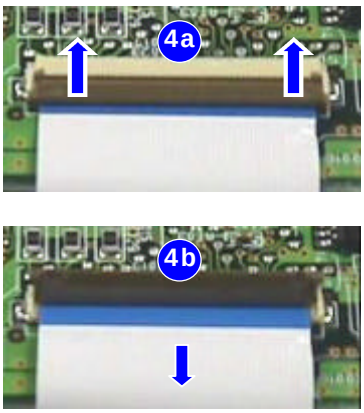
Some of these wire connectors are on the underside of the circuit board.

11. Remove one (1) ground wire screw.

12. Remove one (1) ribbon connector.

√ Note

Carefully, lift straight up on both ends of the connector bar (4a) to release the ribbon cable (4b). Handle with care, this type of connector is easily broken.

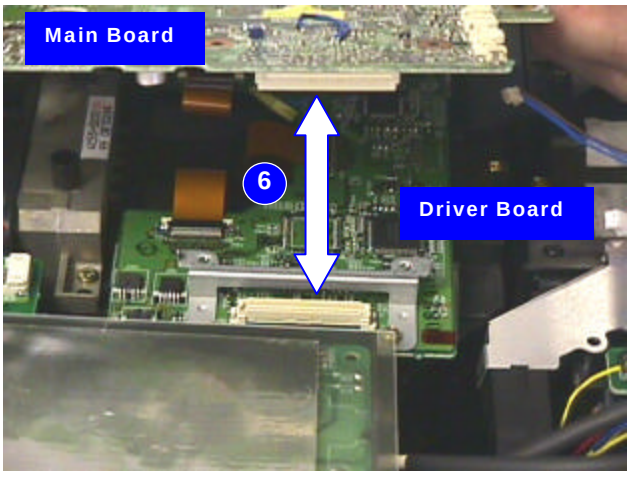


13. Remove four (4) screws securing board to projector.

14. Carefully lift main board upward to remove.

√ Note

The main board has a plug-in type connector that inserts into the driver board below.



15. Reassemble in reverse order.

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2-3-3. Remove Service Board

⚠WARNING

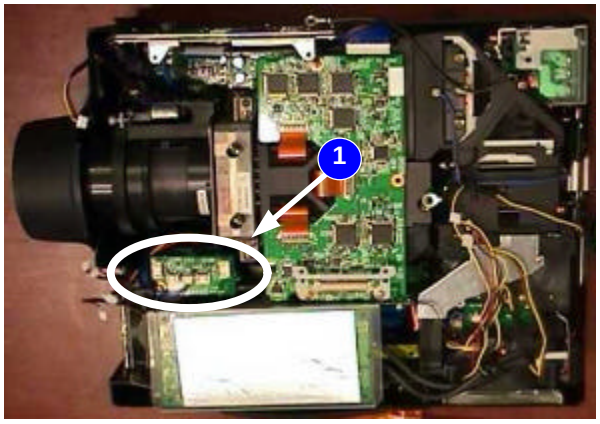
To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

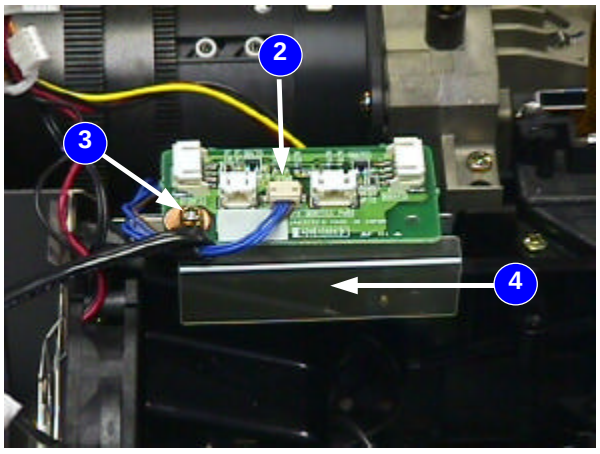
To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover and main drive board.

1. Locate the service board.



2. Remove one (1) wire connector.
3. Remove one (1) screw securing board.
4. Remove plastic spark shield located under board.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.



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2-3-4. Remove Driver PWB Board

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

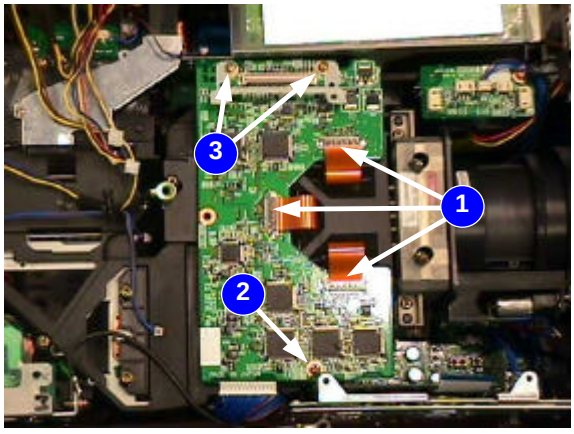
Remove top cover and main PWB board.

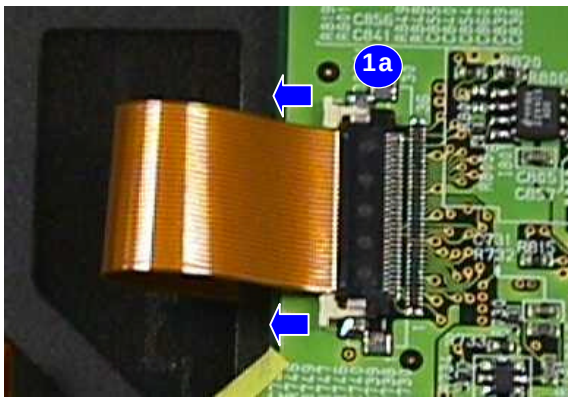
1. Release three (3) ribbon connectors.

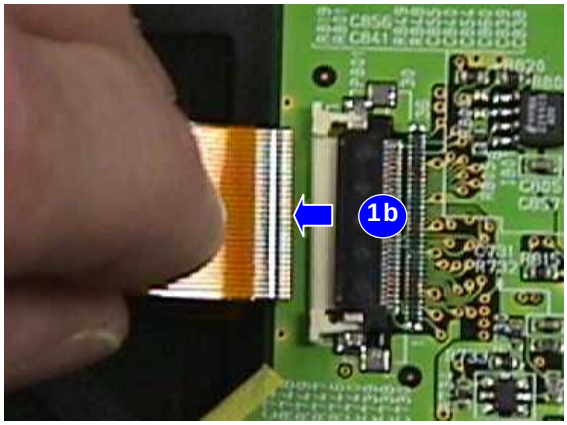
√ Note

Slide base of connector (1a) to open position to release ribbon cable (1b).

2. Remove one (1) screw securing circuit board.
3. Remove two (2) screws securing metal brace and circuit board.
4. Carefully lift board upward to remove from base.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.







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2-3-5. Remove RGB Input Board

⚠WARNING

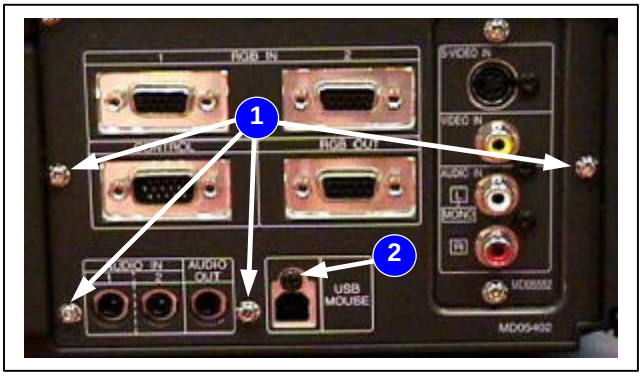
To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

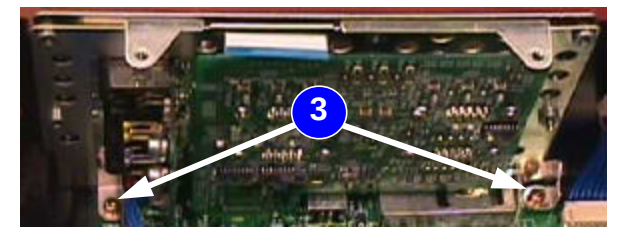
To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover, main PWB board and driver PWB board.

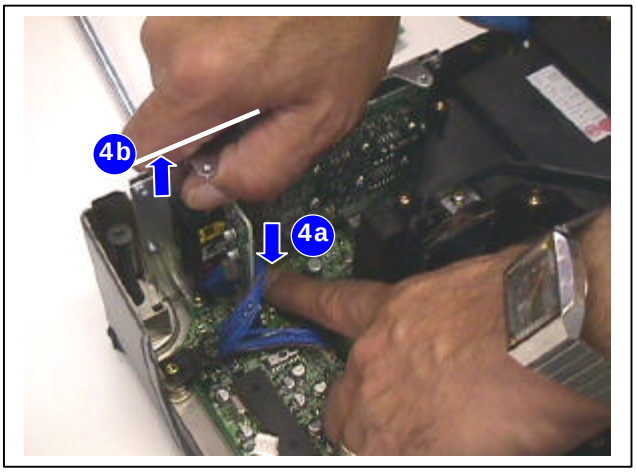
1. Remove four (4) silver screws securing RGB input board to side of projector base.
2. Remove one (1) black screw.



3. From inside the projector, remove two (2) retaining screws securing RGB input board bracket to bottom of projector base.



4. Press down on signal circuit board (4a) and carefully lift RGB input board (4b) upward to disconnect and remove.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.



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2-3-6. Remove Dichroic Optics Unit

⚠WARNING

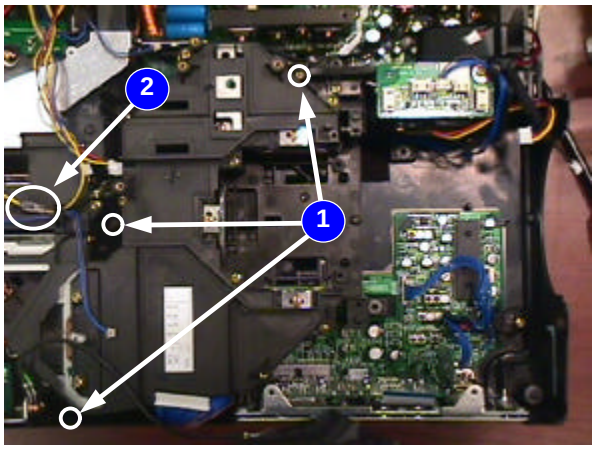
To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

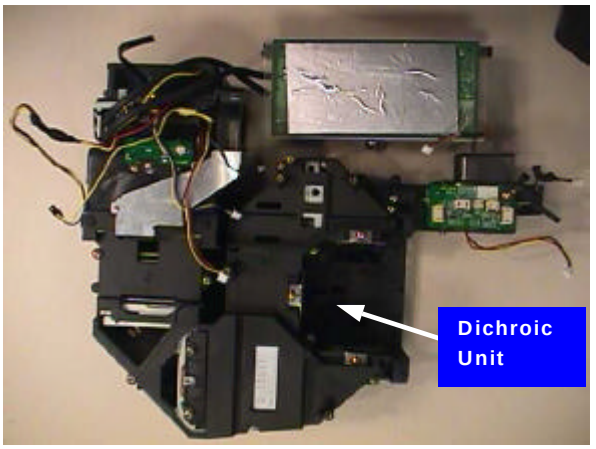
⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover, main board, drive board, ballast, DC power fan and lens.

1. Remove three (3) screws securing dichroic unit to projector base.
2. Disconnect wire connector.
3. Carefully lift upward to remove dichroic unit from projector base.
4. Reassemble in reverse order.





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2-3-7. Remove Lens Assembly

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

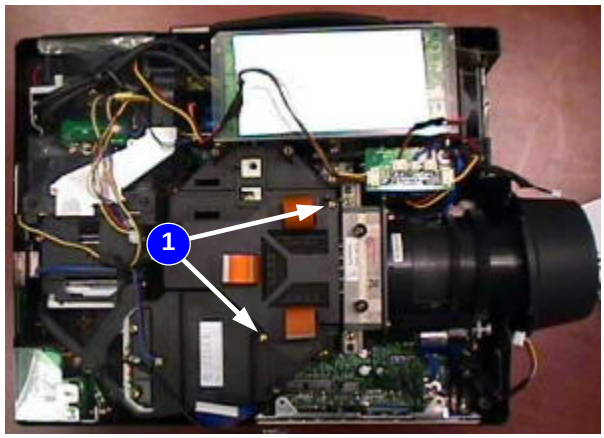
To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover, main board, drive board, ballast, and DC power fan.

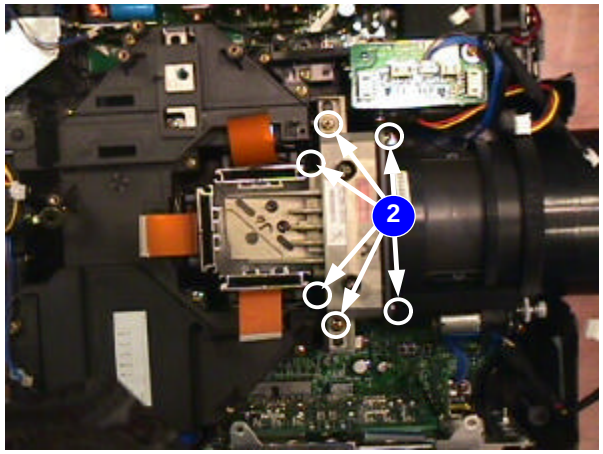
1. Remove two (2) screws securing filter to dichroic unit.

√ Note

Gently remove the filter taking care not to damage the three ribbon cables.



2. Remove six (6) screws securing lens to the projector base.
3. Carefully lift the lens assembly upward to separate it from the dichroic unit.
4. Reassemble in reverse order.



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2-3-8. Remove Ballast

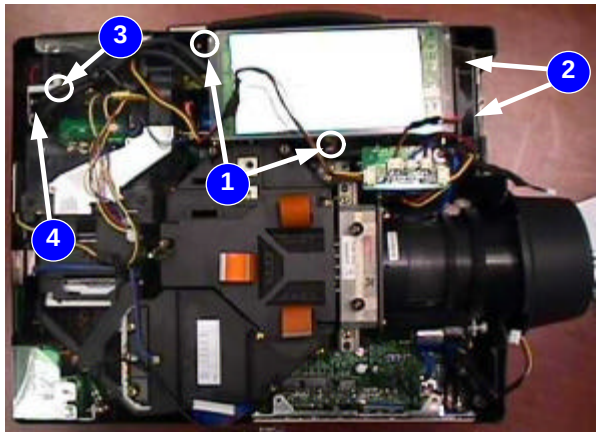
⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

1. Remove two (2) screws securing bottom of ballast.
2. Remove two (2) wire connectors.
3. Remove one (1) screw securing metal clip.
4. Remove metal clip and unplug wire connector leading to the lamp module.
5. Carefully remove ballast from projector body.
6. Reassemble in reverse order.



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2-3-9. Remove PWB Signal Board

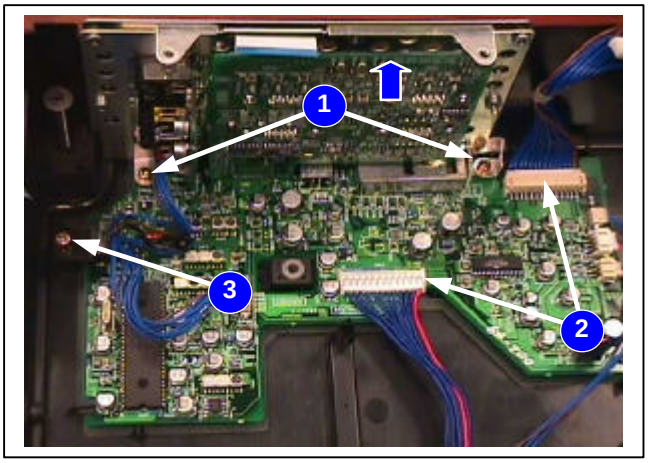
⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover, main board, drive board, lens assembly and dichroic unit.



1. Remove RGB input board. See Section 2-3-5.
2. Disconnect white wire connectors.
3. Remove one (1) screw securing signal board.
4. Carefully remove signal board.
5. Reasemble in reverse order.

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2-3-10. Remove DC Power Fan

⚠WARNING

To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

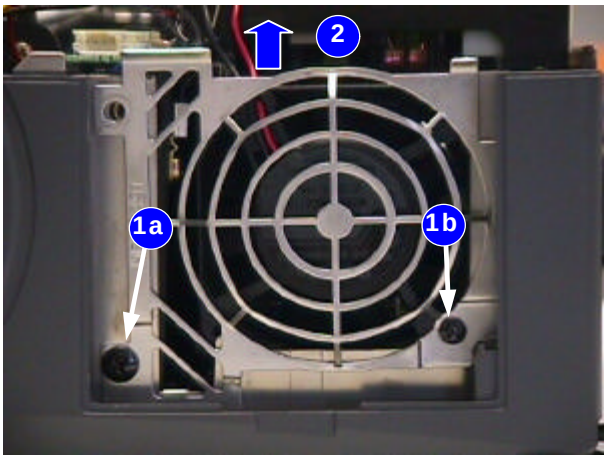
Remove top cover and main PWB board.

1. Remove two (2) screws securing fan grill and fan.

√ Note

These screws are different sizes. The short screw (1a) is on the left and the longer screw (1b) is on the right.

2. Carefully remove fan.
3. Reassemble in reverse order.



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2-3-11. Remove Exhaust Fan

⚠WARNING

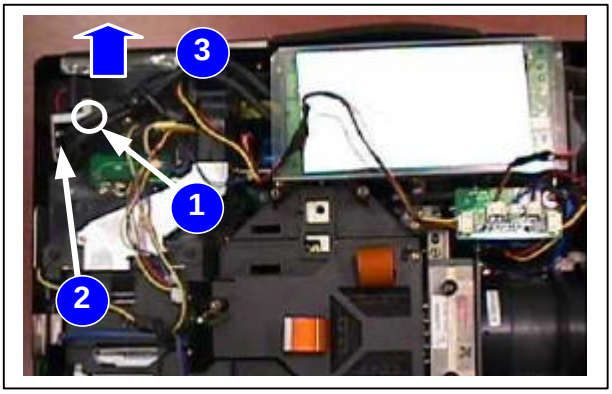
To avoid electrical shocks, unplug projector power cord before performing any maintenance to electrical components.

⚠Caution

To avoid **burns to fingers**, allow projector lamp and internal projector components to cool off prior to lamp removal or disassembly.

Remove top cover.

1. Remove one (1) screw securing metal bracket.
2. Remove bracket.
3. Remove fan wire connector and remove fan
4. Reassemble in reverse order.



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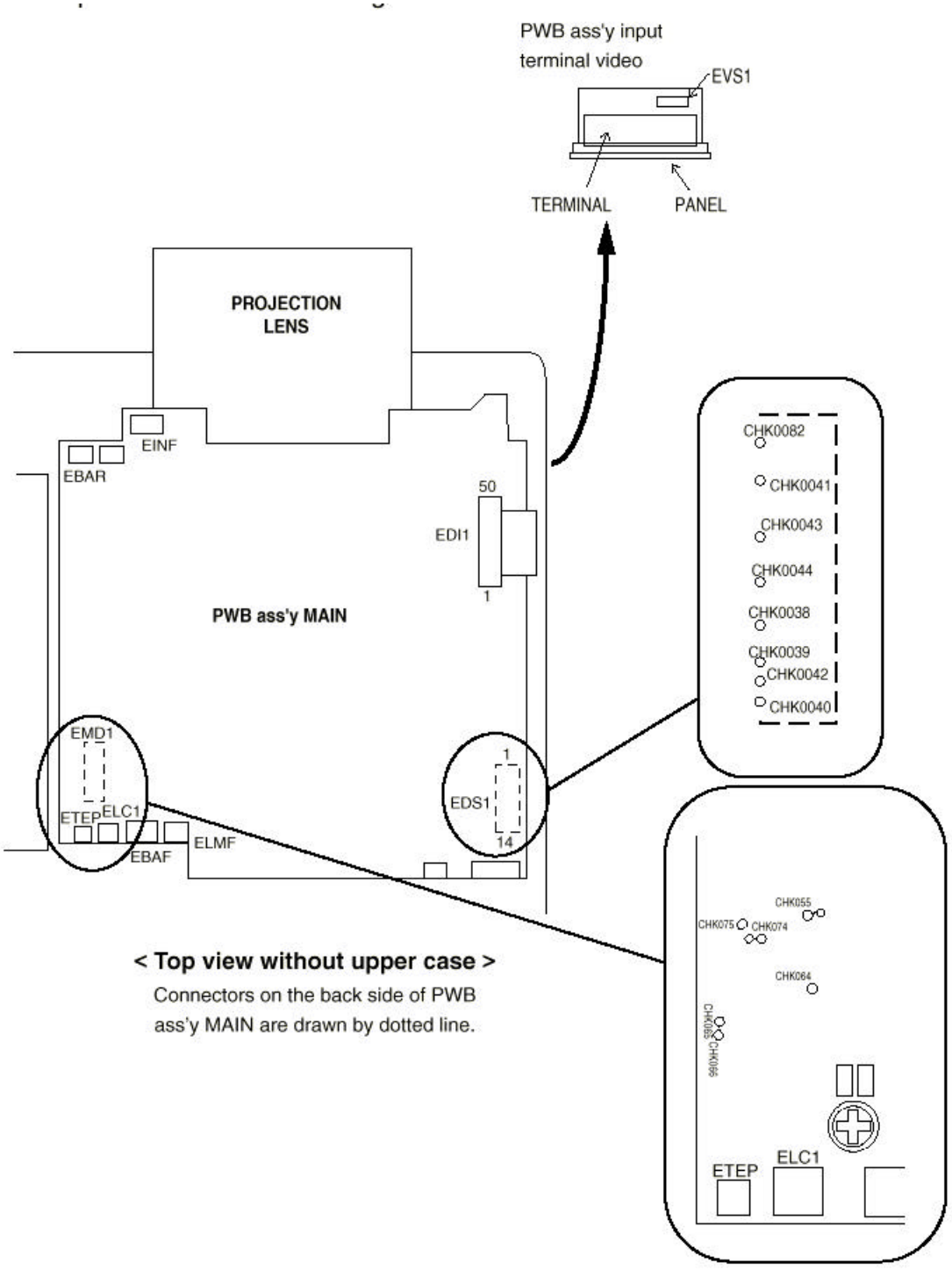
3. Troubleshooting

This section provides flowcharts to aid in troubleshooting the 3M™ MP8670/8745 Multimedia Projector.

3-1. Troubleshooting Checkpoints

The following troubleshooting checkpoints that will help you diagnose problems.



< Top view without upper case >

Connectors on the back side of PWB ass'y MAIN are drawn by dotted line.

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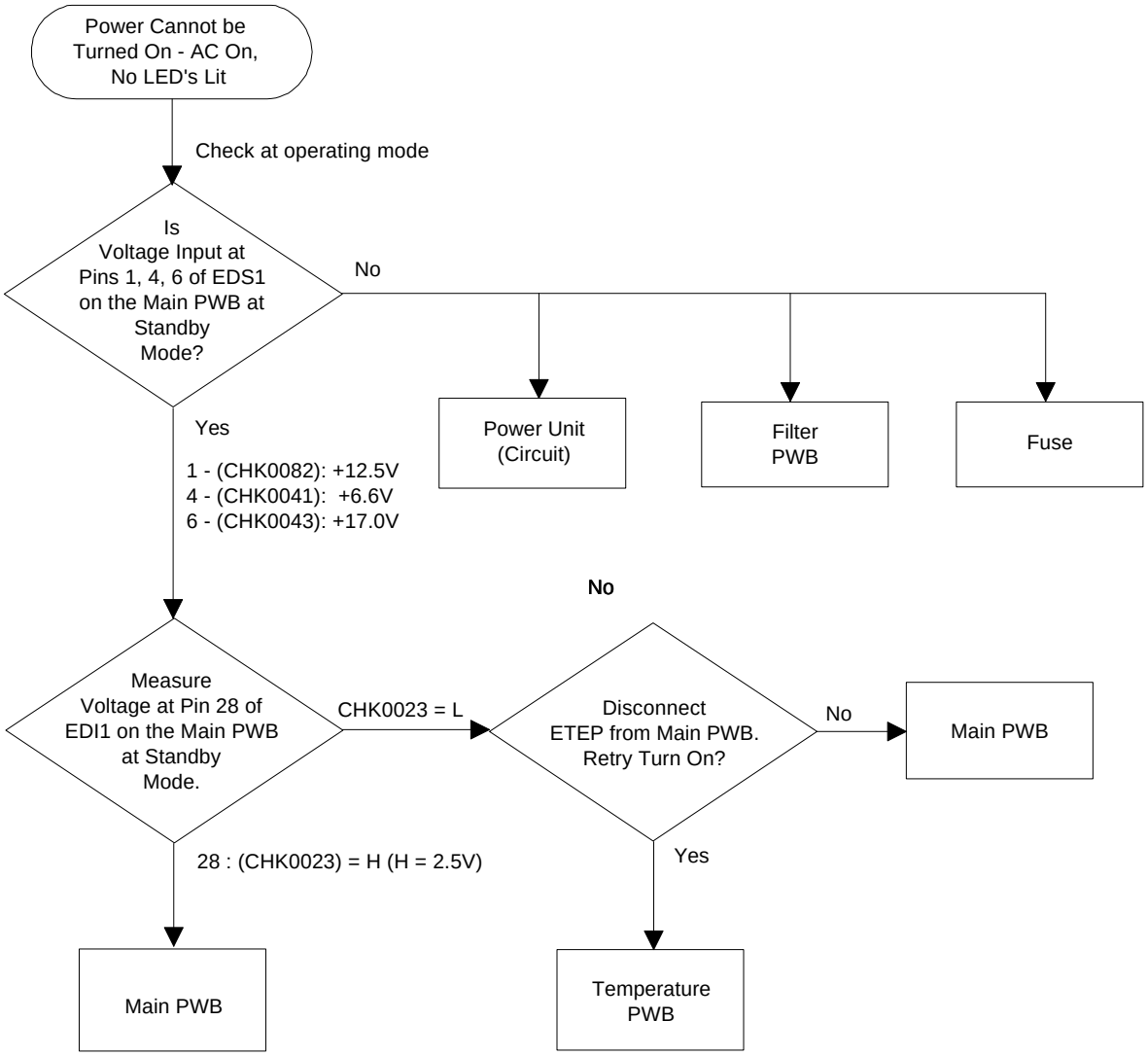
3-2. Power Cannot Be Turned On



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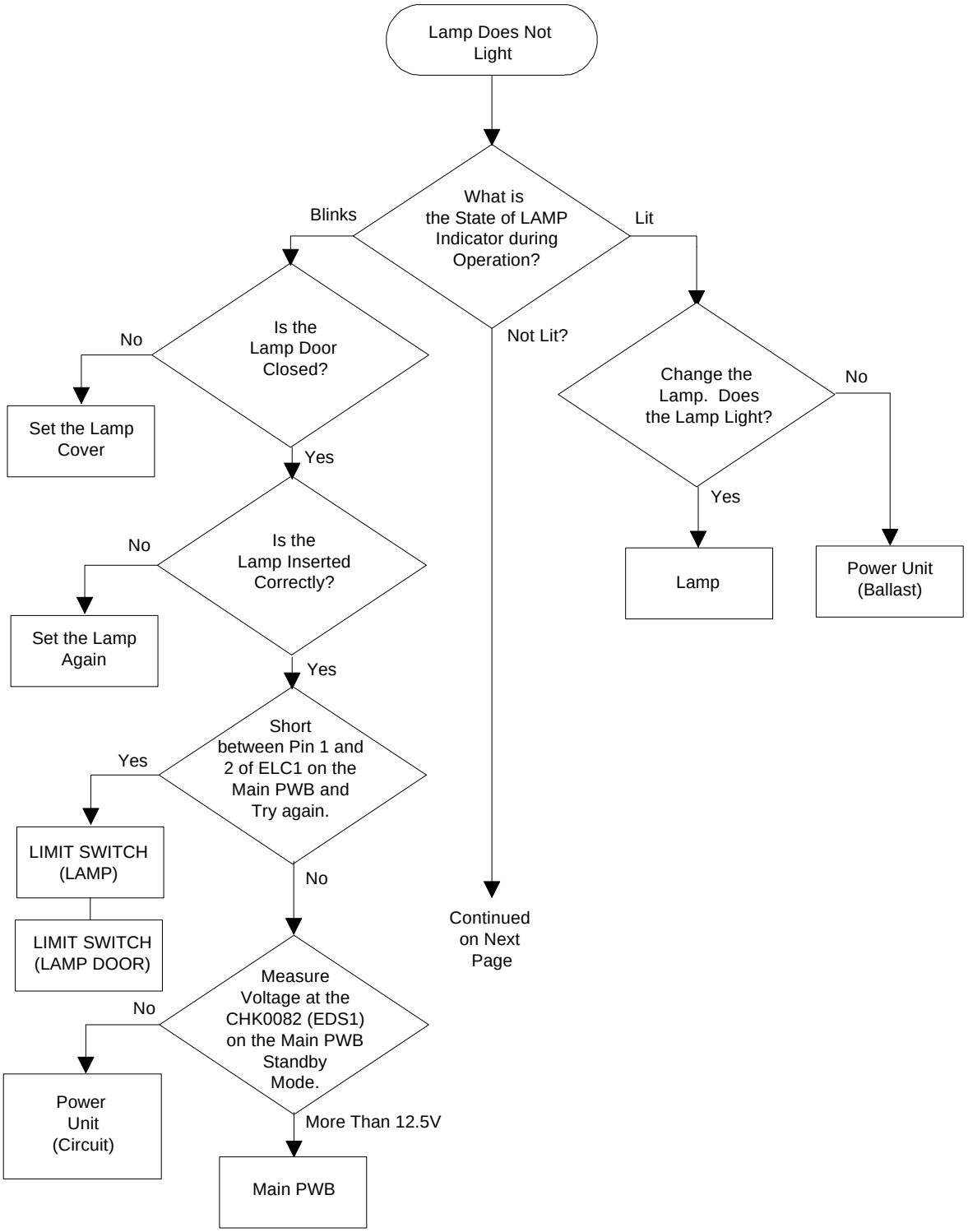
3-3. Lamp Does Not Light



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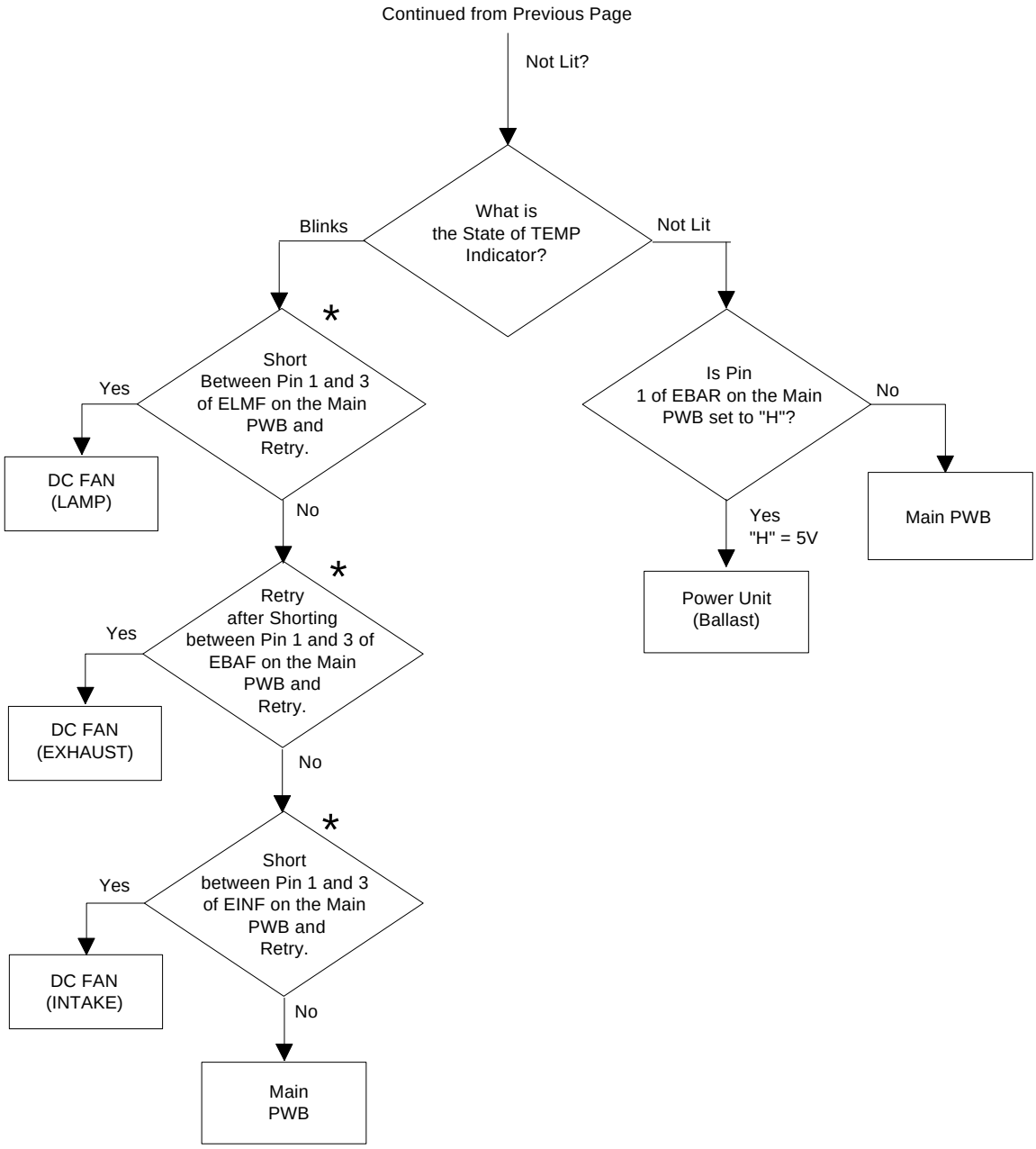
3-3. Lamp Does Not Light (continued)



* 3 Fans have Rotation Sensors

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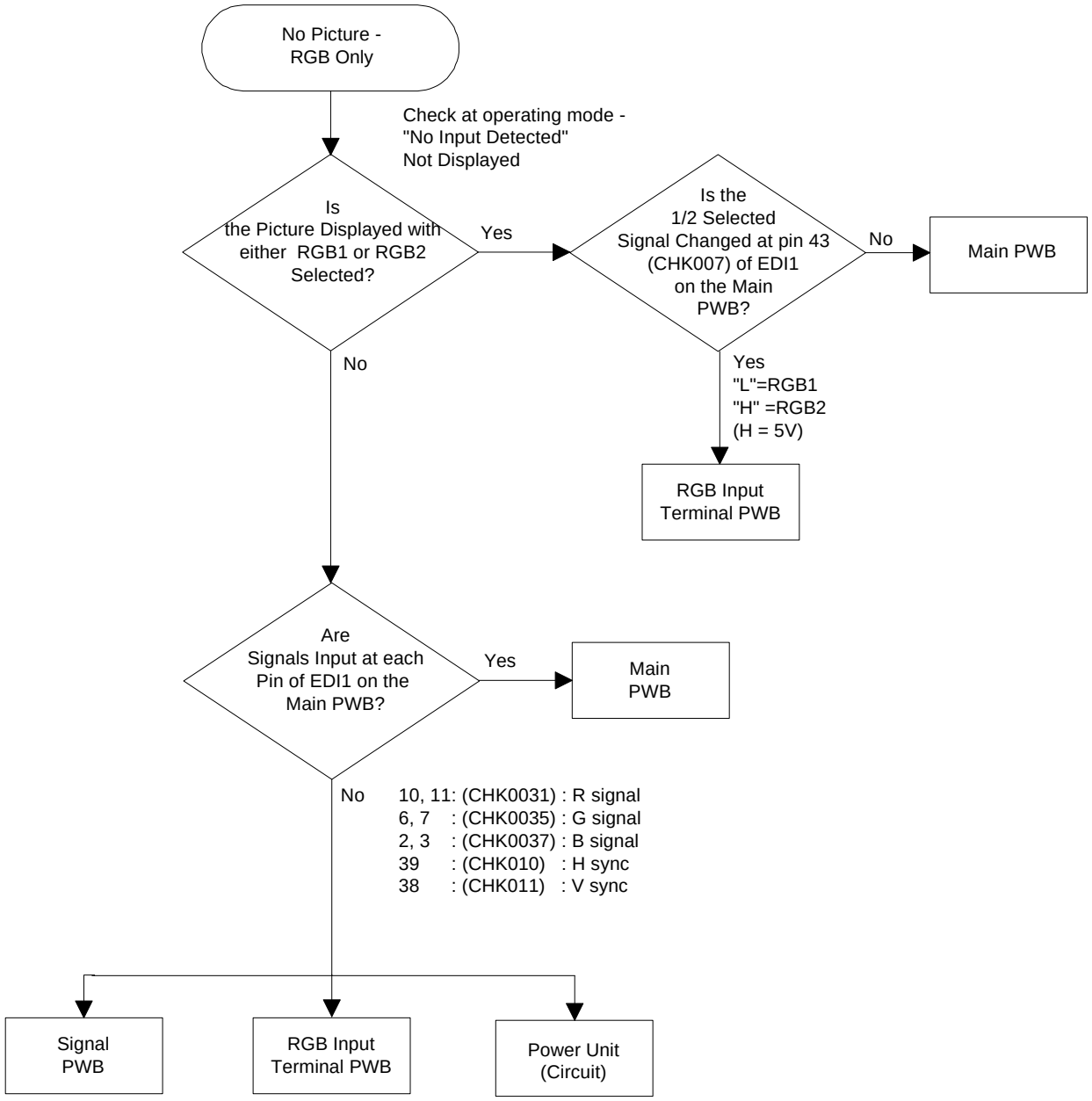
3-4. No Picture – RGB Only



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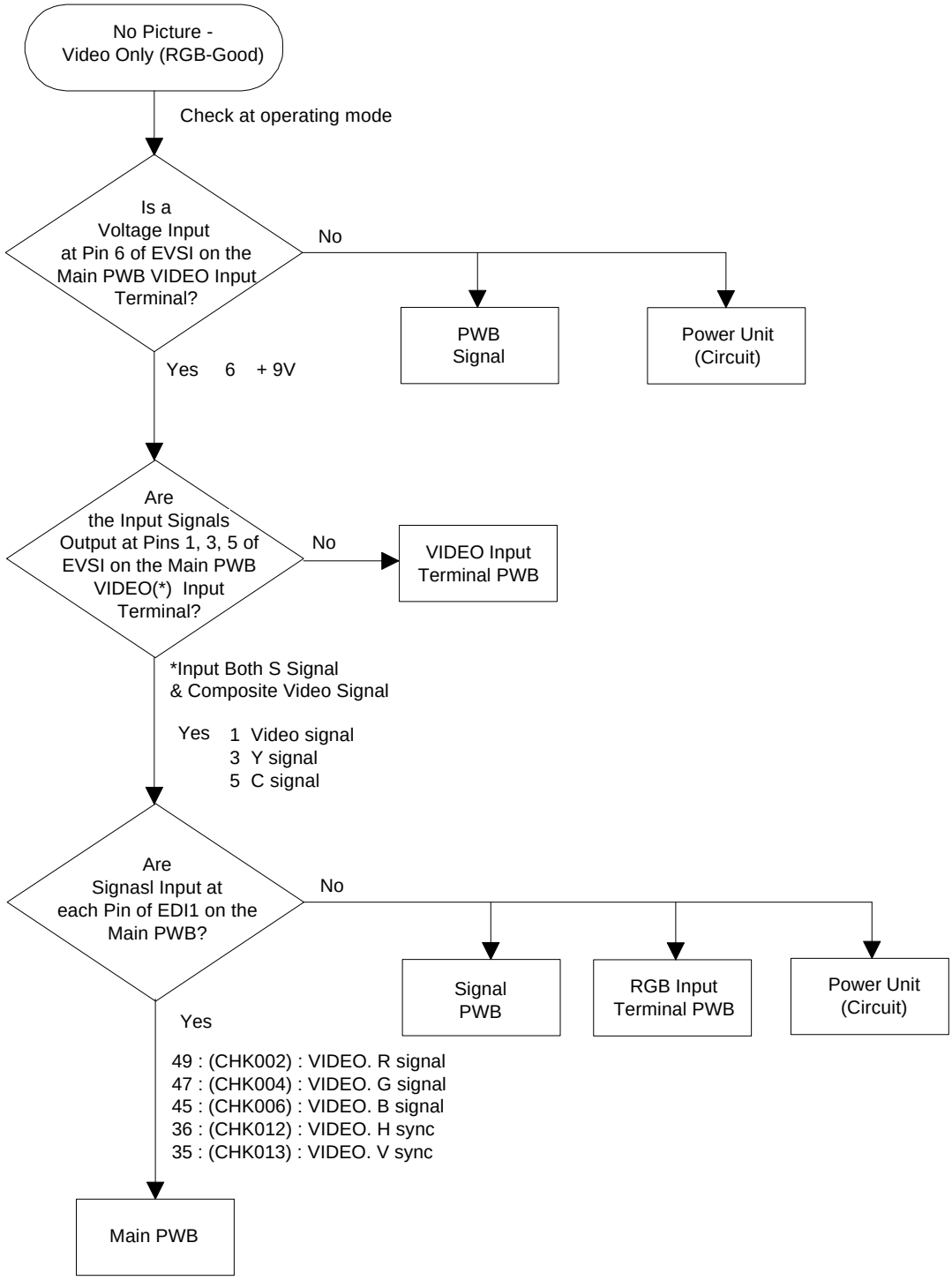
3-5. No Picture – Video Only (RGB-Good)



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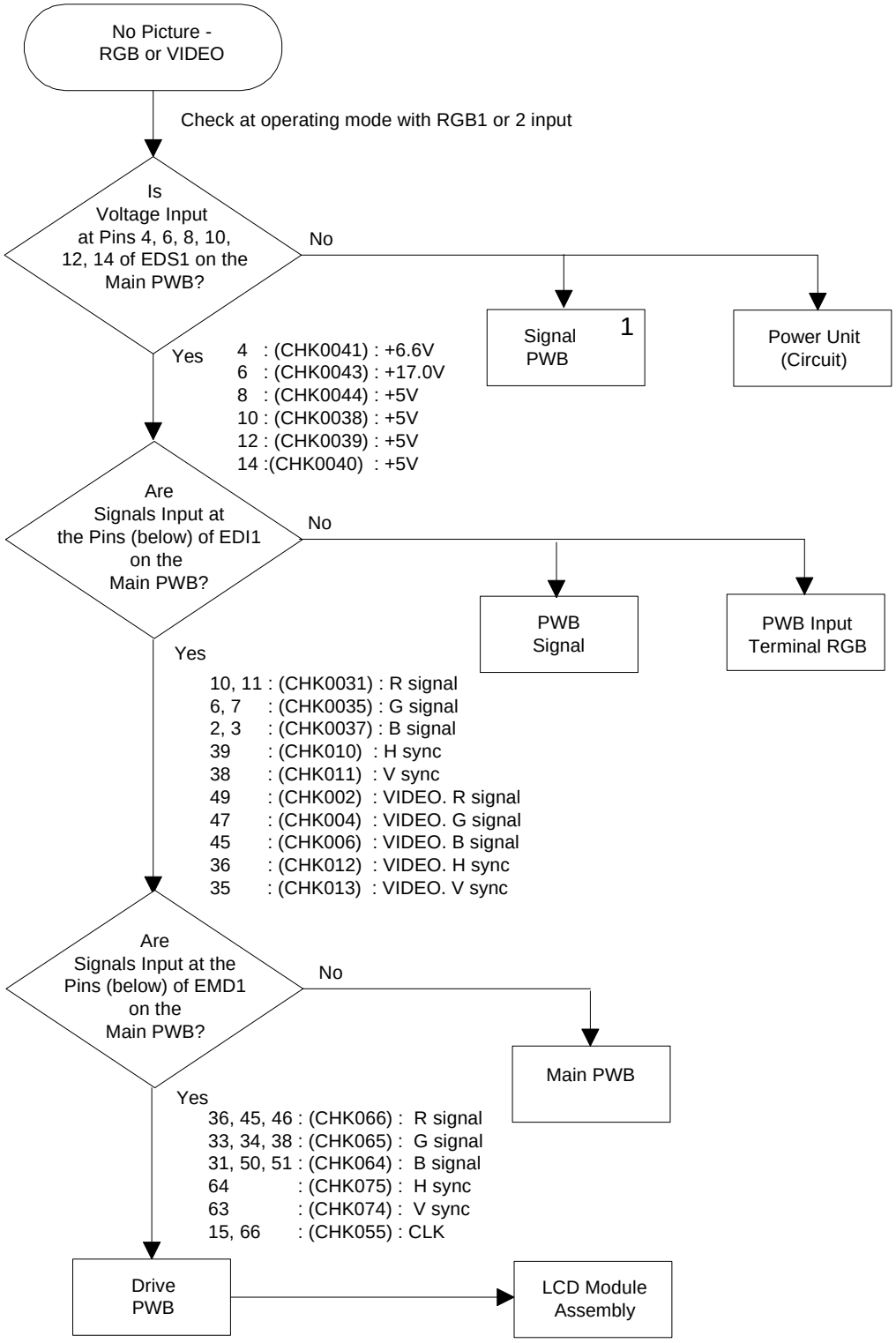
3-6. No Picture – RGB or VIDEO



1 - Signal PWB generates separate 5V reg for Main PWB and RGB PWB

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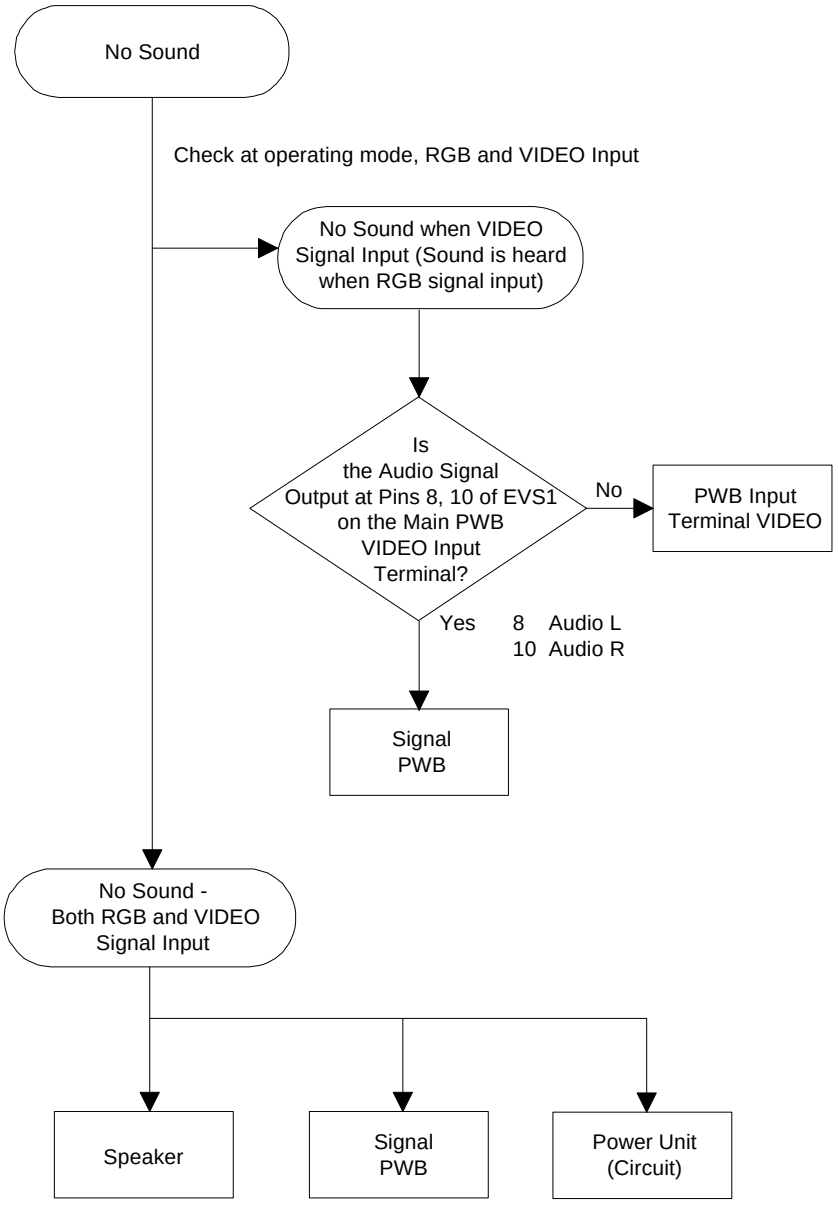
3-7. No Sound



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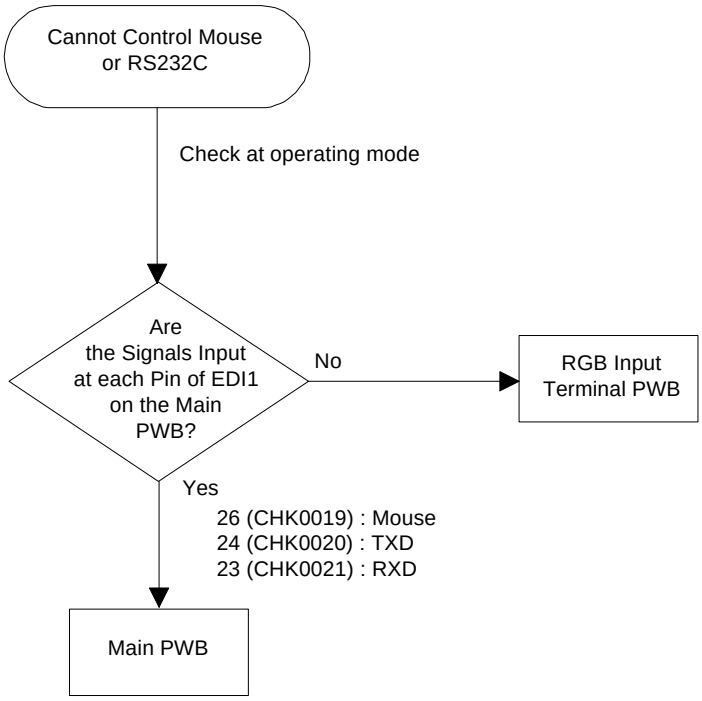
3-8. Cannot Control Mouse or RS232C



Pin No.	RS232C	PS/2	ADB	Serial
1				
2		CLK		
3		DATA	DATA	
6	SEL0	SEL0	SEL0	SEL0
7	RTS	RTS	RTS	RTS
9		+5v	+5v	
10	GND	GND	GND	GND
12	SEL1	SEL1	SEL1	SEL1
13	RDP			
14	TDP			TD

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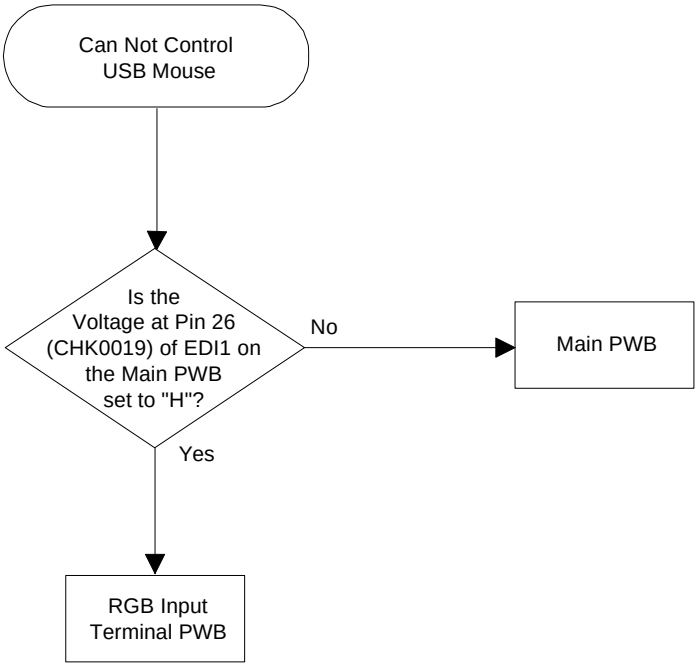
3-9. Can Not Control USB Mouse



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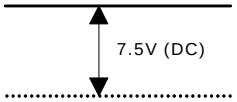
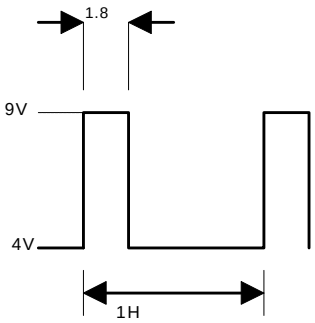
3-10. Signal Waveforms of P501, P601, and P701 (Input Signal is VGA3)

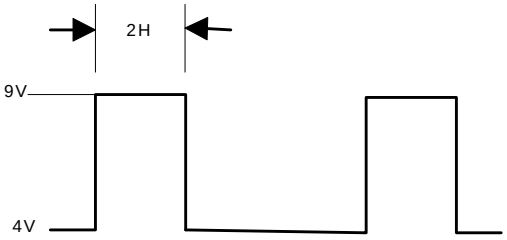
pin 1 & 36 V COM



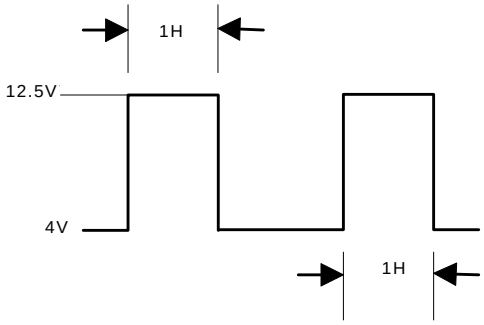
pin 5 PCG



V DATA



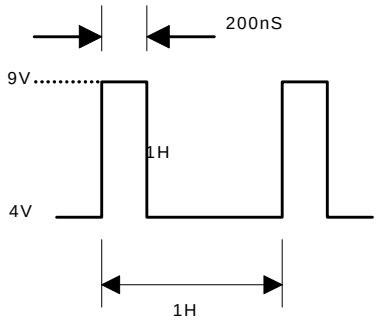
pin 8 VCP, pin 9 $\overline{\text{VCP}}$



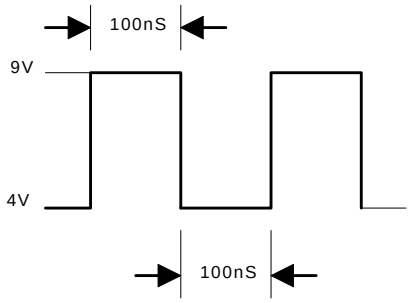
pin 16 HMC

EG01	14.5V
ER01, EB01	GND

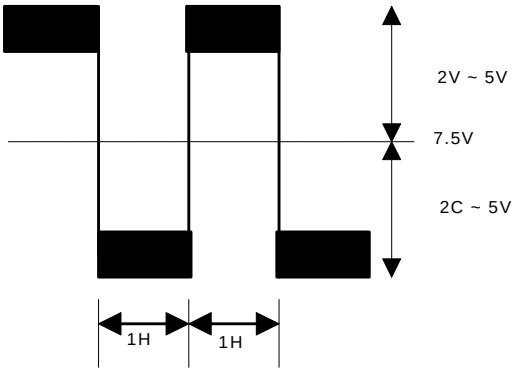
pin 20 H DATA



pin 21 ~ pin 28 HCP



pin 30, 31 SIG 1,2



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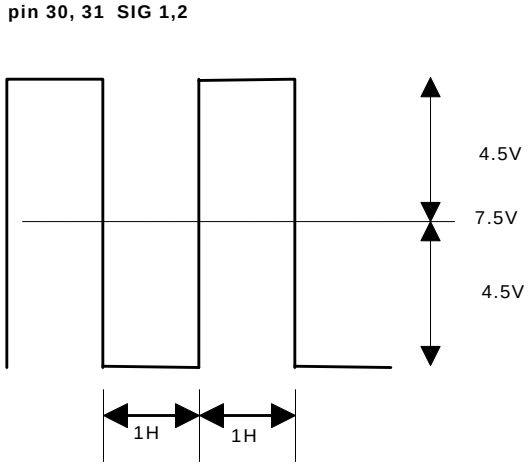
Signal Waveforms of P501, P601, and P701 (Input Signal is VGA3), Continued



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4. Theory and Diagrams

To truly understand what is taking place when making advanced projector adjustments, the following concepts must be introduced and explained. An understanding of these principles increases your efficiency when making advanced projector adjustments.

- Theory of Operation
- Color Theory
- LCD Structure Theory
- Lamp Theory
- Optical System Layout

4-1. Theory of Operation

Use the MP8670/8745 circuitry diagrams as a reference for the following topics.

4-1-1. MP8670/8745 Power Supply Circuit

When the main power switch is on and the 110V AC power is supplied, two DC power circuits are energized. The AC power passes through a filter then on to the ballast where the AC voltage changes to DC voltage and is split. High voltage DC current is sent to the lamp where it will have six tries to light. Low voltage DC current is sent to the power unit circuit then to the Micro processor to power the rest of the projector.

4-1-2. MP8670/8745 Video Input and AD Conversion

There are two sets of video inputs. Switching between them is done using the input button on the top of the projector or the Video1/2 button on the remote control.

Signal Board

The video signal passes though the video signal selector then to the comb filter where it is split into the chroma signal (C) sent to the RGB/video selector and the luminal (Y) signal is sent to the sync selector.

Driver Board

The signal passes through another selector then to the AD converter. The analog signal is changed to a digital signal and passes though the on screen display and the gate array where a smoothing affect and resizing takes place. The digital signal is then changed back to analog and sent to the video amplifier/inversion amplifier. The luminal signal (Y) information that passed though the gate array and timing generator. The sampling pulse of the AD converter is generated by PLL circuit depending upon the detection of vertical and horizontal sync. pulse. The two signals are output though the video amplifier, the sample/hold and the video rotation, then each LCD receives the appropriate information.

There are two sets of RGB inputs. Switching between them is done using the input button on the top of the projector or the RGB1/2 button on the remote control.

Signal Board

The RGB signal goes through a RGB1/2 signal selector then the chroma signal (C) information is sent to the video/RGB selector and the luminal signal (Y) information is sent to sync selection.

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Driver Board

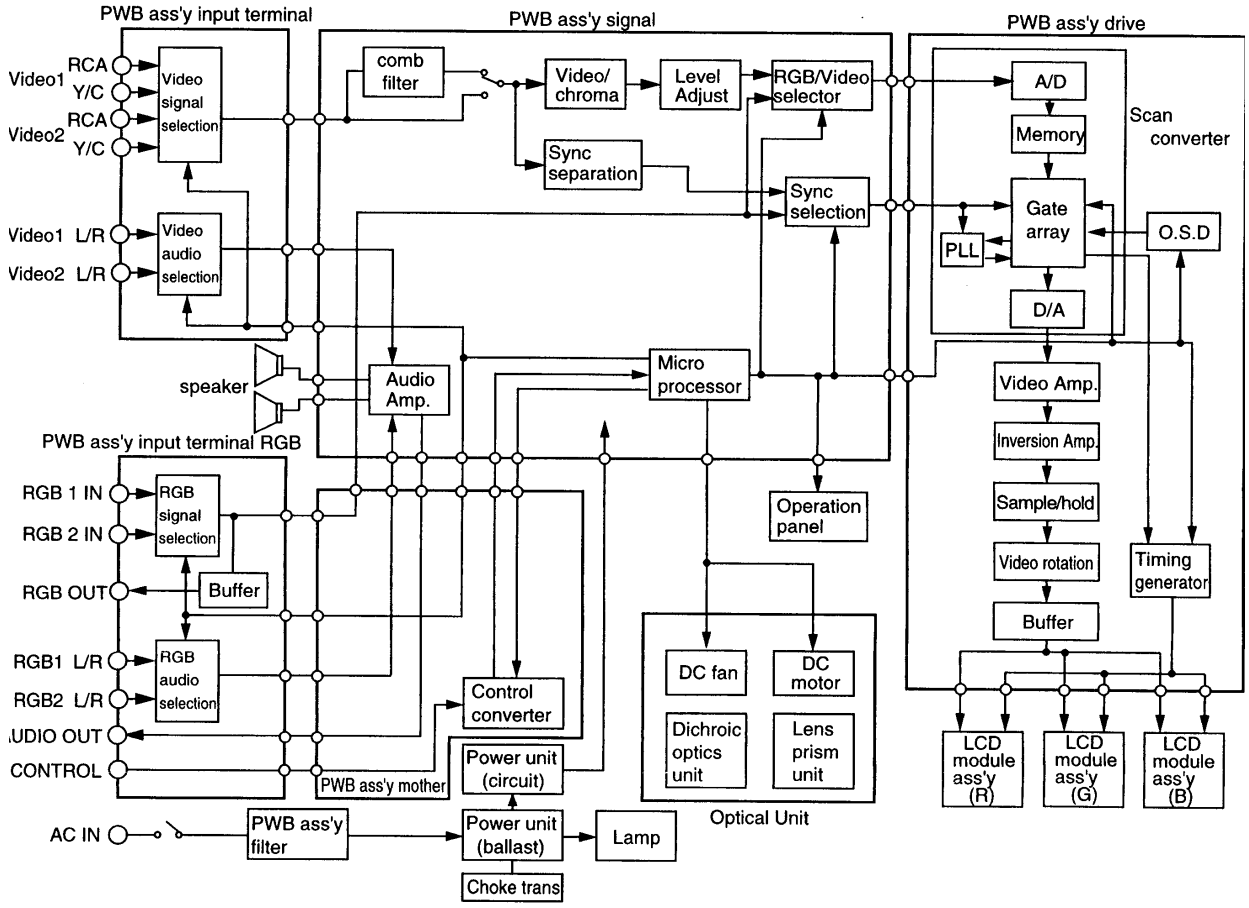
Refer to driver board information for video.

RGB Out

RGB out simply takes the information in its analog state and passes it through an amplifier to the terminal out.

Additional electronic image smoothing occurs in the gate array of the MP8670/8745.

4-1-3. MP8670/8745 Circuitry Diagram



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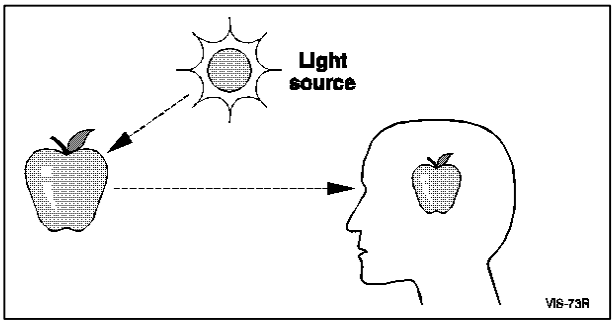
4-2. Color Theory

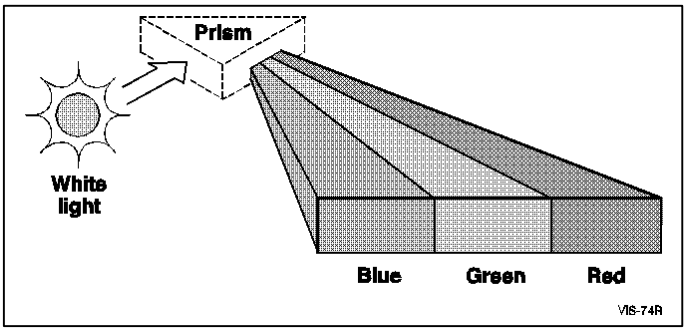
An understanding of color theory provides a background for making the convergence and white balance adjustments.

4-2-1. Color

Color is a visual sensation that involves three elements; a light source, an object, and a viewer. Light is reflected and modified by an object, then reaches the receptors in our eyes and is interpreted by our brains into what we know as color.

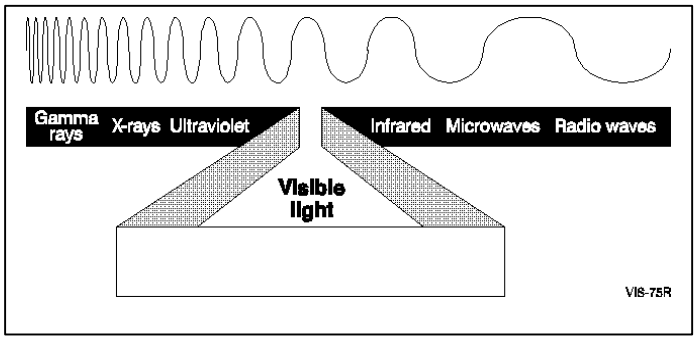


Each color has its own measurable wavelength or combination of wavelengths. The wavelengths of light are not colored, but produce the sensation of color.



4-2-2. Electromagnetic Spectrum

All wavelengths of light are part of the electromagnetic energy spectrum. The spectrum is a continuous sequence of energy waves that vary in length from short to long. Visible light, the wavelength that our eyes can detect, is only a small portion of the entire spectrum. At one end of the visible spectrum are the short wavelengths of light we perceive as blue. At the other end of the visible spectrum are the longer wavelengths of light we perceive as red. All other colors are found somewhere along the spectrum between blue and red.



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4-3. LCD Structure Theory

An understanding of LCD Structure theory provides a background for making the convergence adjustments discussed in section 6.

LCD is the acronym for Liquid Crystal Display. The three LCD panels (Red, Green, Blue) in the MP8670/8745 are a 1.3" square, poly-silicon design. Each LCD panel is composed of a layer of liquid crystal cells, electrodes, and glass.

4-3-1. LCD Cells

Each cell is composed of long, rod shaped molecules that react to an electrical charge. In their normal state, the molecules form a spiral. When an electrical charge is applied, the molecules align themselves allowing the light to pass through the pixels. Shades of gray are obtained by inputting voltages that fall between full off (no voltage) and full on (full voltage). The cells are refreshed at the speed of $1/60^{th}$ of a second and are sensitive to high temperatures.

4-3-2. How Light Passes Through An LCD

Polarized light entering the cells from the rear is aligned so that it will pass the light through the polarizer on the other side. Patterned transparent electrodes on the inner surfaces of the glass form an addressing system that creates a distinct electric field for each pixel. The light that was not aligned as it passed through the liquid crystal cell is blocked.

4-3-3. Example Projection

If 100% of the red light is emitted through the red LCD panel and 50% of the green light makes it through the green LCD panel and the blue light is blocked entirely, a light brown screen is projected.

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4-4. Lamp Theory

The MP8670/8745 with a DC 260 watt metal halide bulb is capable of producing 550+ lumens of uniform brightness across the entire projection image.

The metal halide bulbs should never be touched. When oil from your skin touches the bulb, it provides a focal point for the lamp energy. The lamp burns hotter at that location and eventually burns through the bulb prematurely.

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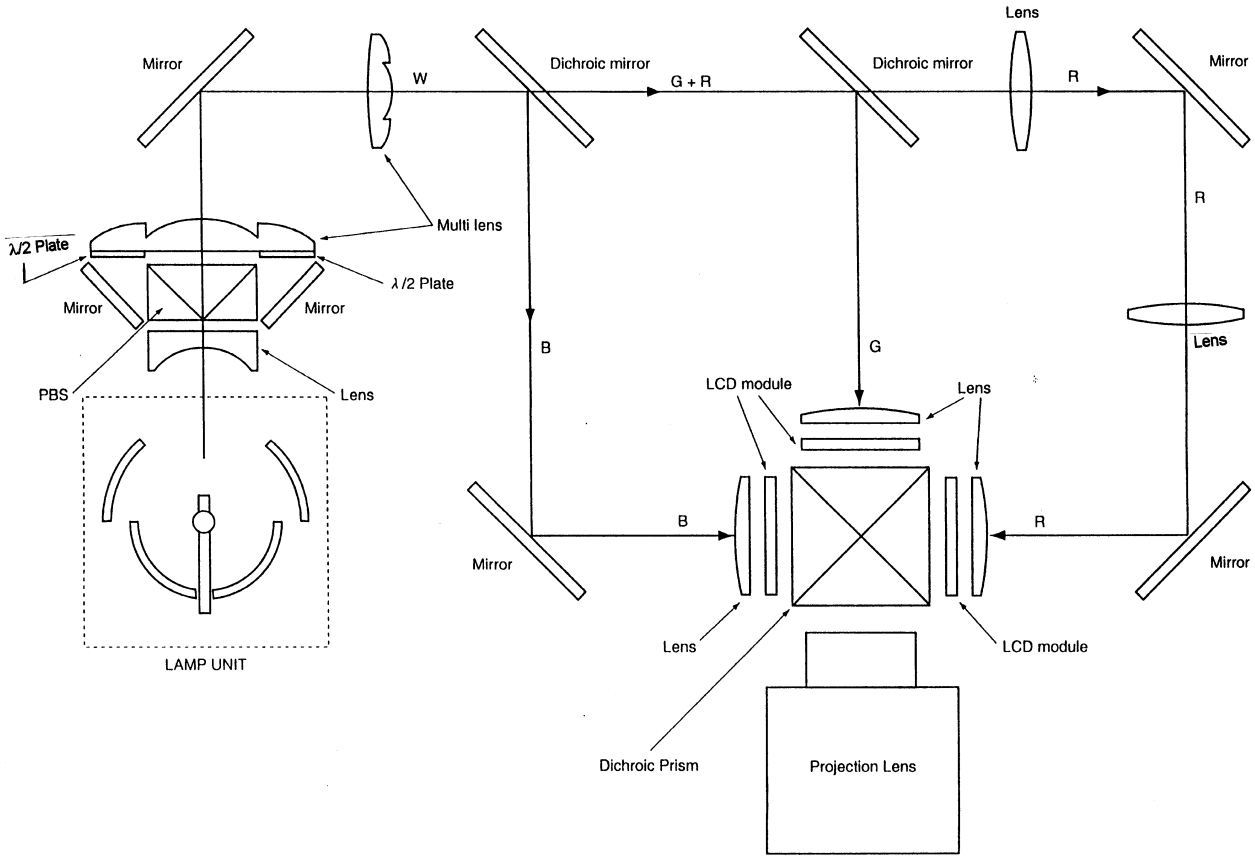
4-5. Optical System Layout

The following diagrams illustrate the MP8670/8745 optics modules and how the light is directed throughout.

Notice that the MP8670/8745 optics module is composed of a lamp, lenses, a ½ wave plate (polarizer) (that allows for passage of both horizontal and vertical light waves), mirrors, dichroic mirrors, polarizers and LCD panels.



Component	Description
Lamp	Projects light
Mirror	Reflects all light waves.
Dichroic Mirror	Coated to reflect some light waves and let others pass through.
½ Wave Plate (Polarizer)	Allows both horizontal and vertical light waves, at the right angles, to pass through.
LCD Panel	Positions the liquid crystal cells that form an image.
Multi-Lens	One lens divided into sections to act as many.

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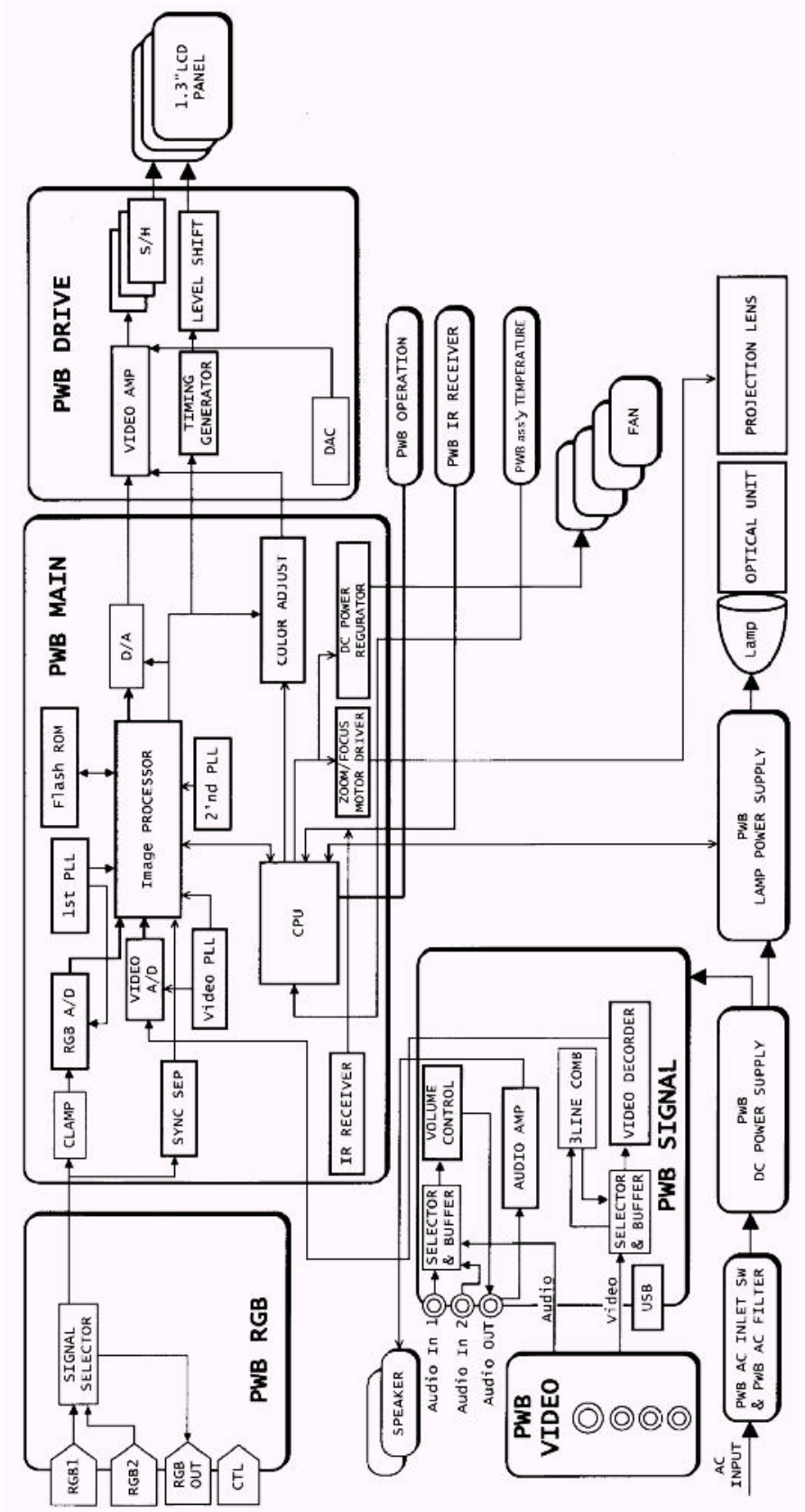
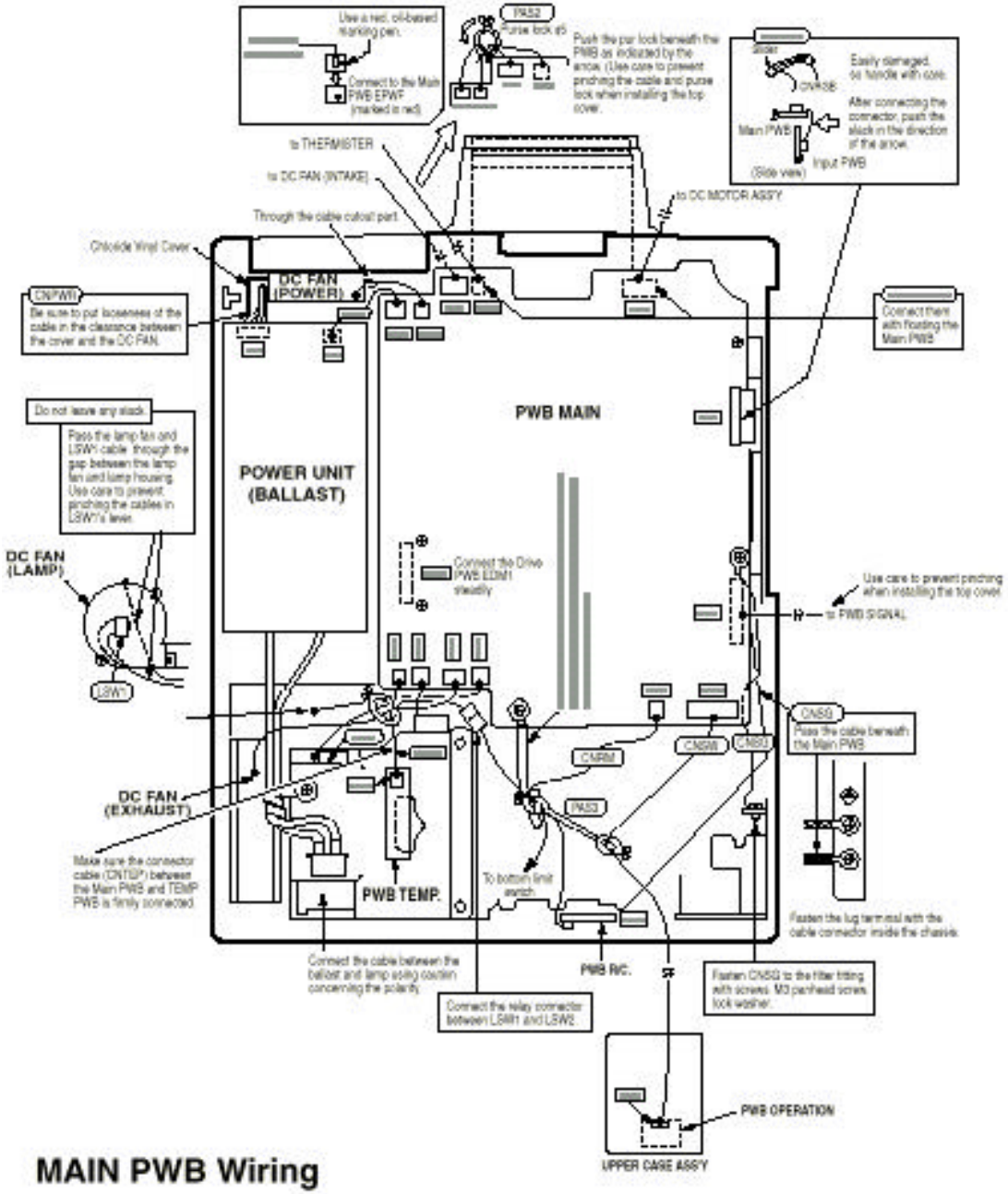
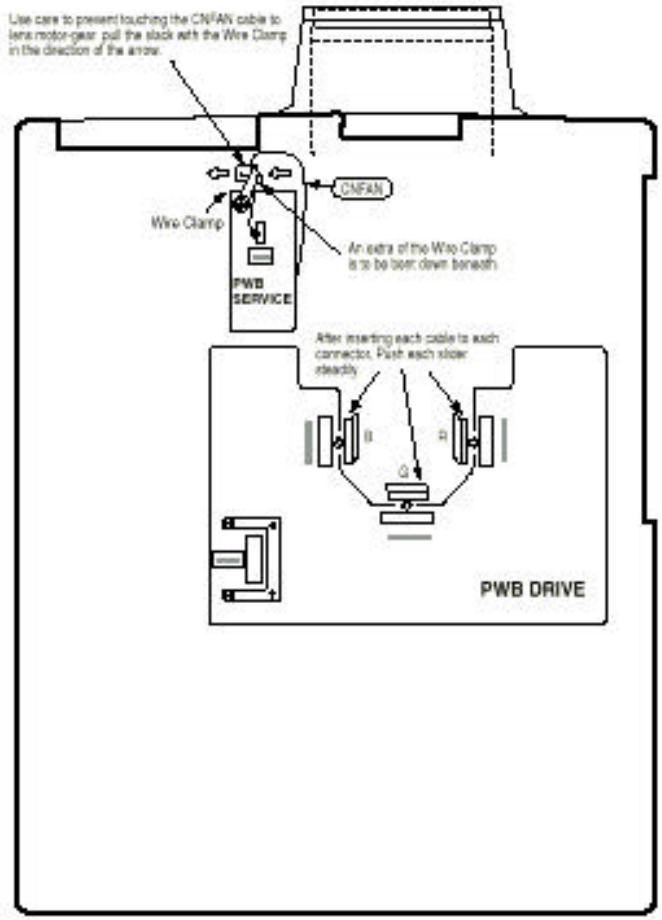
4-6. Block Diagram



4-7. Wire Diagrams



MAIN PWB Wiring



DRIVE PWB Wiring

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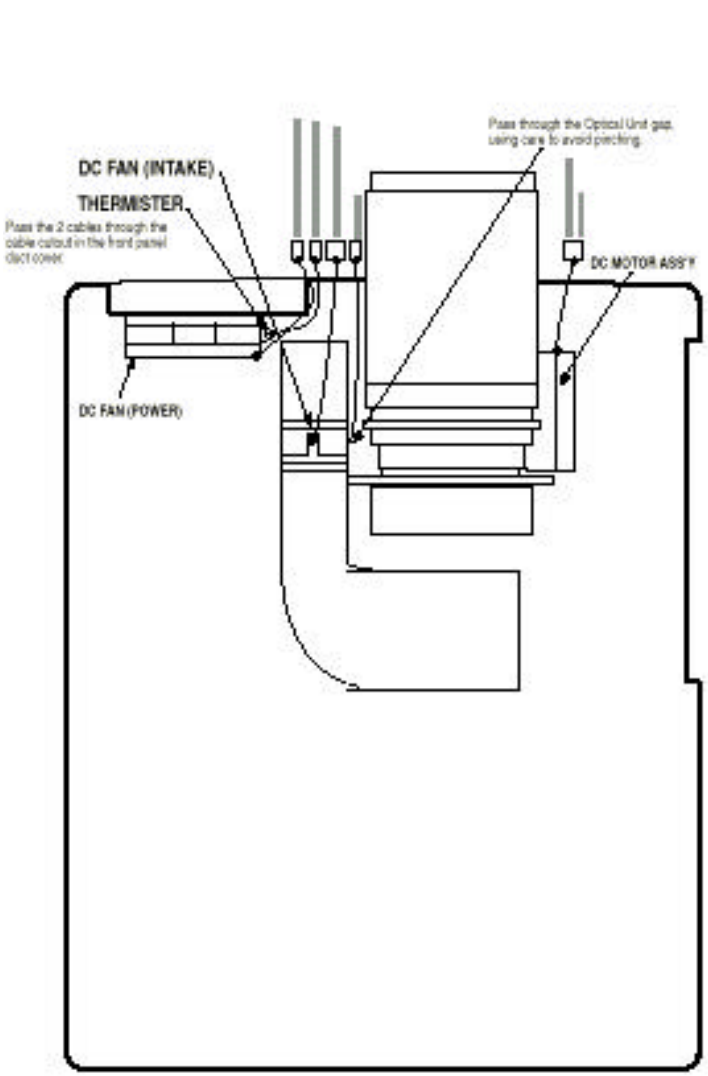
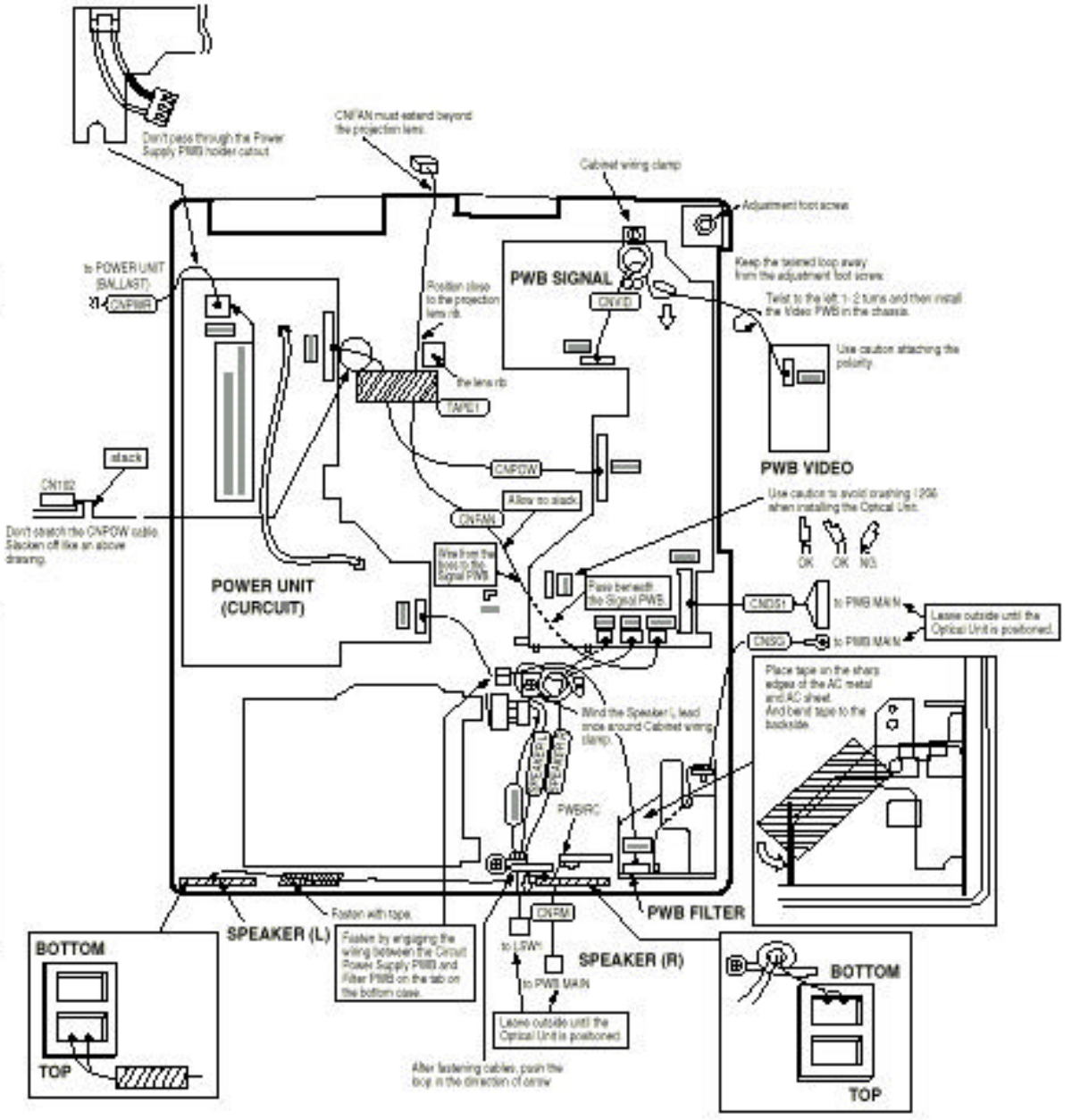
4-7. Wire Diagrams



Optical Unit Wiring



Set Bottom Wiring

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